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The Hongkong Telegraph.

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Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

INSISTING ON COURTESY FROM GERMANS.

HATS TO BE TAKEN OFF TO BRITISH OFFICERS.

London, June 3.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Wedgwood whether the Germans in occupied territories have to take off their hats and step off the sidewalks on meeting British officers, Mr. Winston Churchill said: amid loud cheers, that when the Germans address British officers they are required to take off their hats. He saw no reason to suppose the practice would be discontinued after the signing of peace. This was one of the Military Regulations, deemed suitable and appropriate up to the period of occupation, the Regulations were very much less severe than those which the Germans were accustomed to impose in the occupied territories. He believed that our regulations would bear comparison with those of any of the other Great Powers during the war. He was not prepared to deprive the Army of its rights.

Replying to a supplementary question, as regards the American practice, Mr. Churchill said he was quite content to be guided by officers responsible for the conduct for the British Army, which would not likely be unduly severe. (Cheers.)

EPIDEMIC OF BOMB EXPLOSIONS IN U. S. A.

SUSPECTED WORK OF THE ENEMY.

London, June 3.
There has been an extraordinary series of anarchistic bomb explosions in the United States, mostly at the residences of public officials, especially those who are active against enemy aliens. There has been extensive damage, but the loss of life so far has been confined to one criminal and a caretaker.

The officials so attacked include the Attorney-General, Mr. Palmer, in the Washington (United States) district; Judge Thomson, in Pittsburgh; the Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio; Judge Nott of New York; and Congressman Powers, of Newtonville, Massachusetts.

Mr. Sibray, Chief Inspector of the Immigration Police, is now specially guarding the residences of prominent Government officers.

A WIDESPREAD ANARCHISTIC MOVEMENT.

Washington, June 3.

Bombing has occurred simultaneously at eight cities. The officials interpret it as a widespread anarchistic movement to overthrow organised government.

Hand bills picked up in the vicinity of the explosions warn that a class war has begun and will cease only with the complete victory of the International Proletariat.

MR. ASQUITH CRITICISES LORD FRENCH.

THE RETORT DISCOURTEOUS.

London, June 3.
Mr. Asquith, speaking at a luncheon given to him in the Connaught rooms, denounced Lord French's book as ill-advised, unhappy and incomplete. He said the partial narrative was a flagrant breach of the best traditions of the Public Service, and declared that the charge that the Asquith Government failed to supply sufficient artillery and ammunition was without foundation.

Lord French's reference to Lord Kitchener's visit to France was a travesty of facts. Before the visit, Lord French sent a message to the Government with regard to his contemplated movements, which filled them with consternation, because it amounted, in effect, to leaving our Allies in the lurch at the moment of their extreme need.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

CELEBRATIONS IN LONDON.

London, June 3.
His Majesty the King's birthday was celebrated to-day throughout the Empire most enthusiastically. The chief feature of the official celebrations in London was the trooping of colours by the Guards Brigade at Hyde Park in fine weather before enormous crowds. Her Majesty the Queen, Princess Mary and Ladies of the Royal Family occupied a pavilion near the saluting base. His Majesty the King, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, followed by Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and other notables and the King's Indian orderlies, rode to the Park, where the massed bands played the National Anthem and the Royal Standard was hoisted. After the trooping ceremony, their Majesties watched the troops march past at Buckingham Palace.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

London, June 3.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Ramsden, Mr. Fisher stated that all the aeroplanes the Raj had asked for had been or were being sent.

Replying to Mr. Wedgwood, Mr. Fisher stated that Mr. Montagu had no official information, but he understood Sir Sankaran Nair (member of the Governor General's Executive Council) resigned because he differed from his colleagues with regard to the continuance of martial law in the Punjab.

Replying to Mr. Swan, Mr. Fisher made a statement of the working hours in textile mills in Bombay and gave a list of the average monthly wages obtaining in the Manockjee Petit Mills for January, 1917, but explained that since then wages had risen considerably, though Mr. Montagu had no detailed information.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS COUNCIL.

SEATS FOR DOMINIONS REPRESENTATIVES.

London, June 3.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Norton-Griffiths, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government intended that representation of the Dominions in the League of Nations would be as full as that of the smaller sovereign nations. Representatives of the Dominions would be eligible for appointment to the Executive Council on exactly the same terms as other members of the League, who are not permanently represented on it.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

LATEST REPORTS.

Simla, June 7.
There is no change north of Kabul River or the Dakka front. Minor raids in the Peshawar district by trans-border gangs of Hindus mostly suffered. Nadir Khan's withdrawal and the Amir's request for a cessation of hostilities are having a good effect on the tribal situation on the Khost border.

Lashkars composed of the Orakzai and Zaimukht clans which had collected east of Kubram are now dispersing. Tribal enthusiasm in the Toinhi Valley is waning. Trouble from South Waziristan has spread to Zhob, led by risings of Sherannis at Mandu Khel.

The withdrawal of our posts at Moghal Kot, Marali and Khel was carried out under great difficulties. The garrisons at those places have concentrated at Fort Sandeman and are ready to deal effectively with local trouble and also to prevent the Sheranni disorders spreading further. With assistance from troops, the Sherannis and Mahsuds twice attacked Braband, on the Derajat border, but failed. An attempt to capture Chaudhman was repulsed.

FIGHTING IN RUSSIA.

BOLSHEVIKS SURROUNDED NEAR ARCHANGEL.

London, June 3.
A communique from the Archangel front says:—
On the night of May 30th a Russian scout company surrounded a detachment of Bolsheviki south of Mala and Beresnik on the Vaga River and took 47 prisoners. One of our aeroplanes in dropping bombs struck an enemy barge on the Vaga.

AUSTRO-GERMAN PRISONERS IN JAPAN.

QUESTION IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, June 3.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Lyle asked:—Has provision been made against the settlement within the Empire of 4,000 Austro-German prisoners now in Japan?
Mr. Bonar Law replied that they would come under the regulations regarding the admission of aliens, which varied in different parts of the Empire.

MORE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

London, June 3.
The following Birthday Honours are announced:—
Admiral Beatty and Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig Order of Merit.
Prince of Wales and Prince Albert; Personal Aide de Camps to H. M. the King.
Prince of Wales, Colonel of the Welsh Guards.
Prince Arthur of Connaught, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel.

HOME CRICKET.

London, June 3.
The Match between Surrey the Australians has been drawn. Cambridge and Yorkshire also drew.
The match between Middlesex and Lancashire was a drawn one as well.

TREATING ONCE MORE.

PROHIBITIVE ORDER REVOKED.

London, June 3.
The No Treating Order has been revoked.

THE BLOCKADE OF GERMANY.

ATTITUDE OF SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

Paris, June 3.
It is stated that Sweden and Denmark have refused to re-participate in the blockade of Germany in the event of a rupture necessitating its renewal.

At a meeting of the Supreme Economic Council the Allied Military representatives have taken measures to prevent Germany again holding up supplies to Poland.

The Council has authorised the importation into Germany of drugs and medical accessories which are not obtainable there.

SERIOUS STRIKE IN PARIS.

200,000 EMPLOYEES IDLE.

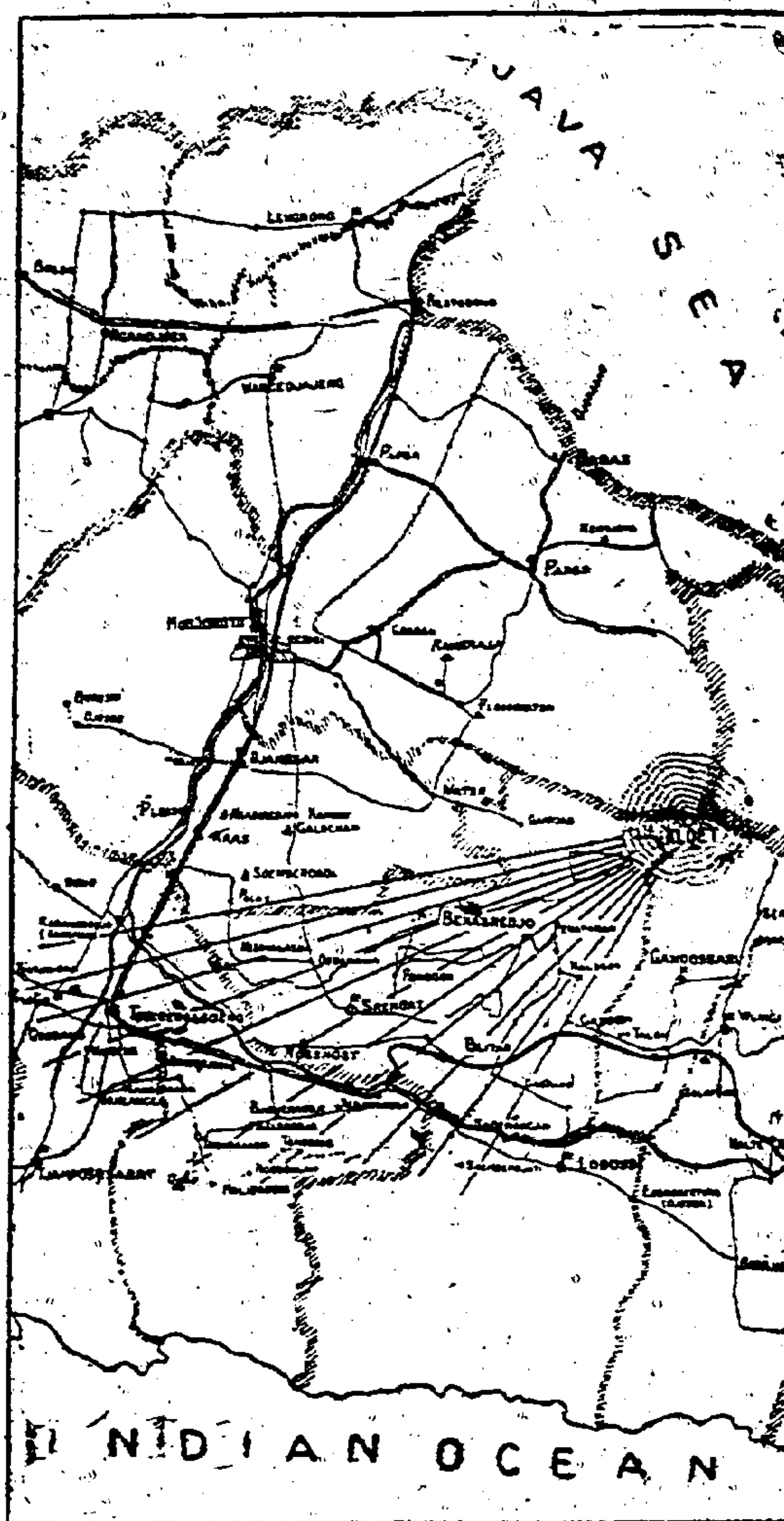
Paris, June 3.
A strike has broken out and is rapidly spreading. Over 200,000 men and women are idle in the Paris District alone, including tube employees, tram and bus conductors, artisans, mechanics and dress-makers.

The grounds of dispute vary in the different occupations, and generally concern the application of an eight-hour day.

FIGHTING IN HUNGARY.

CZECHS AND RUMANIANS ROUTED.

Copenhagen, June 3.
A message from Budapest says a semi-official report states that the Hungarian Soviet troops on June 1st defeated the Rumanians north of Theiss, severing the Rumanian and Czech fronts, the Hungarians pursuing the Czechs on the entire line.



THE JAVA VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

The above map shows the location of Mount Kloeet, which was recently in violent eruption. The lines radiating from the volcano indicate the area affected.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SHANGHAI SITUATION DOUBTFUL.

EFFORTS TO PREVENT A GENERAL STRIKE.

Shanghai, June 9.
The day has passed quietly. The Police shut the Student Union quarters and have forbidden the wearing of student uniforms or the bearing of banners through the streets.

Volunteers and Police paraded the Maloo to enforce order, but no students appeared. Rain also helped to calm down the agitators.

All the Chinese employees in Japanese mills have walked out, also thousands from other mills. The students are trying to prevent a general strike, fearing the effect on thousands of unemployed and hungry coolies.

Numerous meetings by representatives of various industries have been held to decide whether there shall be a tie-up but no decision has been reached.

Servants were at first called out and then the order was reversed. Some merchants are trying to get the shops open again, but the majority are opposed to this.

The markets are due to open on Tuesday to relieve the provision shortage, the action being taken voluntarily to help foreigners.

The situation is now doubtful.

Shanghai, June 10.
Despite strong efforts by Chinese officials and many Chinese business men, the shops remain closed. The railways are running but may stop late to-day. Private chauffeurs are back working. Slaughtering has begun at the abattoirs and more provisions are available.

The night was the quietest since the strike began, despite the expectation of a real outbreak. The Volunteers were relieved early in the evening.

The telephone operators are on strike and only emergency calls are now handled by the foreign supervisors.

The whole situation is doubtful, but a crisis is due to-day and probably the situation will either be broken or develop into a general tie-up in the next 24 hours.

THE SHANGHAI TROUBLES.

Shanghai, June 9.
The strike situation is worse. A chauffeurs' strike is expected, with the tram and ricksha men to follow. It is probable that the railways from Shanghai will suspend to-night. The markets are closed. Fresh meat is scarce and other provisions are becoming short. The Students' Union urges that foreigners be protected, but the prospects are a general tie up. There is excitement in the air and more trouble is probable, especially at Hongkew where the Japanese live. The Nanking and Soochow shops are closed and it is not doubted that this whole section of the country will soon be tied up as the Students' organisation is perfecting and spreading.

F.M.S. TRADE RETURNS.

Singapore, June 7.
This report for 1918 shows that the Federated Malay States revenue was \$84 million dollars, an increase of 24 millions, and the expenditure \$54 millions. Imports increased 2 per cent. Exports decreased 12 per cent, mainly due to a fall of 72 millions in rubber.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s 6.11-16d.

The Weather.

Forecast:—Fair. Barometer:—29.67. Temperature 2 p.m.:—86. Humidity 2 p.m.:—76.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph"]

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, June 3.
Silver is quoted at 5 53/64d. The market is steady.

LEST WE FORGET.

About the 16th of October I was with the regiment in the trenches, before we got to Laventie. We relieved an Alpine Regiment and the next morning advanced from our trenches and drove the Germans back; they had been holding a farm just behind their front line of trenches. When we got to the farm we saw a woman tied with a rope to a tree; she was nearly unconscious and could not speak; the upper part of her dress was torn and in disorder—she was between 40 and 50 years of age. On her neck and shoulders were bad bruises, as if she had been used with great violence; I do not mean blows. The woman was taken by one of our men to a farmhouse in the rear which was used as a brigade hospital as soon as the field hospital came up. Official deposition of British soldier before Committee on German Outrages.

FIRE AT WANCHAI.

PREMISES GUTTED.

Damage to the extent of \$6,000 was caused by a fire which completely gutted No. 71, Wanchai Road. The outbreak occurred at 2.30 a.m. to-day. In response to the alarm, the Fire Brigade turned up, but the fire which had secured a good hold, was not finally subdued until an hour and half later. The ground floor was occupied by a tea dealer and in the front part by a medicine dealer. It was amongst the inflammable material stored in this floor that the fire originated. The flames quickly mounted to the first floor, the inmates of which had time to escape before the fire gained on them. The ground floor was insured with the South British Insurance Company for \$3,500. The cause of the outbreak is not known.

BAVARIA AS THE "SPOILED CHILD" OF GERMANY.

The Cologne Gazette says that Bavaria has always been the spoiled child of Germany, whose vagaries have been pardoned and whose good points have been flattered. Even during the war her efforts were unduly advertised and praised. Now she is behaving in the way that might have been expected. It is childish for the second State in the Empire to destroy German unity, and to coquet with foreign lands like Russia and Hungary. The Imperial Government weakly allowed the continuance of anti-Prussian propaganda in Bavaria, and the Revolution has been equally foolish. The excesses of the proletarian Government are the natural consequence of the licence permitted to educated Bavarians.

DON'T FORGET.

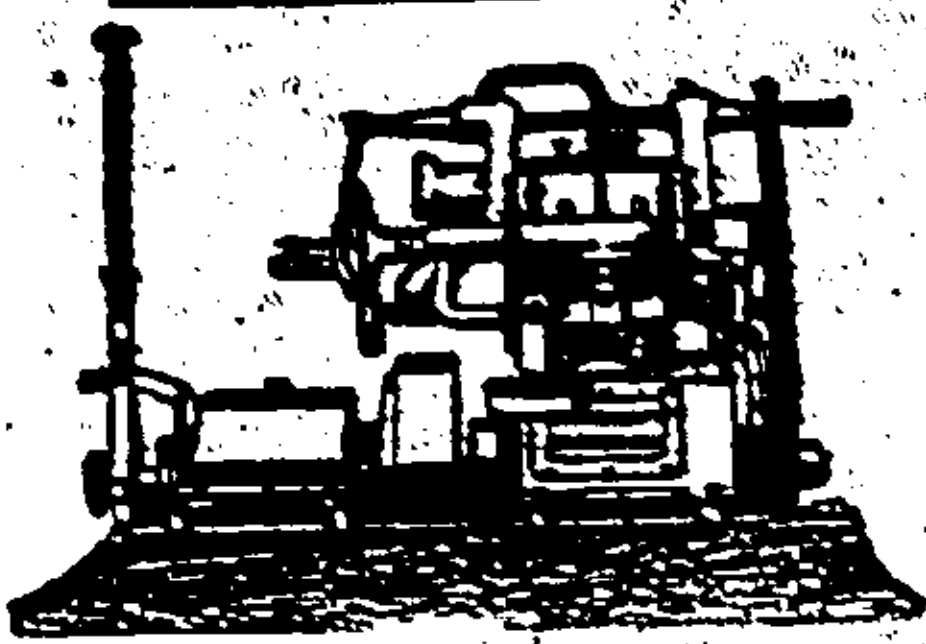
TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre:—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre:—6.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre:—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre:—6.15 and 9.15 p.m.

NOTICES



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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

THE STRANGLEHOLD ON TRADE.

REMOVE THE SHACKLES OF BUREAUCRACY!

Mr. Sydney Brooks writes—
Mr. Austen Chamberlain began
badly. But in the past week he has
retrieved his position by two
strokes of policy.

He has "unpegged" the Ameri-
can exchange; he has lifted the
embargo on new capital issues.

These are both signal acts of
liberation. They restore freedom
to two great spheres of business
and finance. They allow capital,
which is the motive power of all
industry, to flow where it will.

So far as they go they abandon
the always fatal, always futile,
efforts of Government to super-
sede the laws of supply and de-
mand and squeeze the infinitely
varied operations of trade into a
bureaucratic pigeon-hole.

And both decisions asked
courage. We may see the pound
sterling, as measured in Ameri-
can dollars, fall to an unheard-of
level. We may see gilt-edged
securities of the pre-war pattern
somewhat shaken, and Govern-
ment borrowings made rather
more difficult, as the result of
releasing fresh capital issues
from the supervision of Whitehall.

BEDROCK TRUISM.

Never mind. Things will
quickly right themselves. We
have only to hold on, and the
disturbance will pass.

More effective than any
Government prop of British
credit abroad or at home is the
simple freedom of the average
man to buy and sell and invest
as he pleases.

Mr. Chamberlain has achieved,
at any rate, a partial vision of
that bedrock truism.

Let us encourage him to go on
till the last vestige of red tape
has vanished and British industry
is free to stretch its limbs once
more.

For this new fight for liberty
has only just begun. Mr. Cham-
berlain is not yet wholly weaned
from the idea that only the
bureaucracy can safely manage
the business of the country and
its citizens.

He has set capital free for
domestic purposes. But he still
insists that before British money
can be employed outside the
United Kingdom a licence from
the Treasury must be secured.

On what ground, I wonder, is
this distinction maintained?

To what was London's financial
and commercial pre-eminence
due if not very largely to British
investments abroad? What was
it that more effectively balanced
our trading accounts, buttressed
British credit, and developed a
world-wide commerce than the
speculative pluck of our people
in sending their savings to exploit
the resources of all corners of
the earth?

Why should we now abandon
the incomparable position we
had thus won for ourselves to the
Americans?

There are huge treasures of
metals and oil—and these are the
real "key industries"—waiting
to be unlocked all the world over.

The New York capitalists have
laid their plans for swooping
down on them. What chance
have we of forestalling them if
every company that wishes to
raise British capital for invest-
ment in the Dominions or in
foreign lands has first of all to
apply for a Treasury permit?

We know well enough—the
war has taught us—the ways of
these Treasury Committees, with
their endless forms and formal-
ities, their arbitrary and fantastic
decisions, their intolerable delays.

To interpose such an obstacle
to the fertilising flow of British
capital is in effect to hand over
to the Americans the financial
predominance of the world.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain does
not see that yet. He is still to
some extent the slave of the
myopic timidities of the Treasury
atmosphere. He still believes
that the nation gains more by in-
vesting in a Sheffield factory than
in a Venezuelan oilfield or a
South American iron ore mine.

He does not yet realise that
Great Britain, from the stand-
point of commerce and finance, is
not an isolated group of islands in
the North Sea; is greater even
than the British Empire; in fact,
the whole world.

COURAGE TO TRUST.

Once narrow our range of
vision, once cease to think
internationally, once start
measuring our commercial and
financial needs by any merely
national or merely Imperial

THE UPHEAVALS IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

Boston, March 28.—The Hun-
garian upheaval, genuine or
feigned, has created a feeling of
uneasiness at this financial
centre. Taken by itself,
it is by most persons
regarded as mere froth. Among
bankers and merchants there is,
however, a tendency to view
it as an outcome of the ineptitude
of the Allied statesmen, and it is
this, and this alone, that consti-
tutes the seriousness of the situ-
ation. New England was far
more tranquil and cheerful during
the worst periods of the war than
it is to-day; it really had little
doubt regarding the outcome of
the fighting, whereas it appears
to have a great deal of doubt
regarding the outcome of the
peace deliberations.

The Teutonic Powers admitted
defeat; their military forces have
been demobilised to a very con-
siderable extent; their military
supplies have been heavily
reduced by transference to the
Allies; their multifarious Govern-
ment have been revolutionised
and presumably, for the time
being at least, rendered less
capable of resistance to outside
pressure. Yet they appear to be
more of a menace than they were
on the morning of November 11,
1918.



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Orlene Co., Station Rd. Croydon, Eng.
Any good class Druggist can obtain
this remedy to your order, or it can be
obtained direct from us upon receipt
of cost.

standard and we are on the
downward slope that ends in
economic decay.

Enlightenment will come. To-
morrow we shall see the neces-
sity of liberating all capital issues,
whether for home, Imperial or
foreign employment, if the stakes
we have acquired in every quarter
of globe are to be preserved.

The courage to take the plunge;
to face the music, to trust in free-
dom and its radically restorative
effects, is the one thing needful.
All Ministers need this courage,
but Mr. Chamberlain most of all,
for nothing else can be right with
a country if its finance is wrong;
and the war has bequeathed to us
financial burdens hideously ag-
gravated by political pusillanimity
and Treasury incompetence.

Take, for instance, the Ex-
cess Profits Duty. I venture to
think Mr. Chamberlain's cap-
acity to meet these tremendous
times will be largely judg-
ed by his handling of this single
problem.

PENNY-WISE AND POUND FOOLISH.

How many people realise that
we are now raising from the
profits of industry some £300,000-
000 a year? And who on earth
expects British trade to bound
forward, or, indeed, to make any
progress at all, with such a mil-
lstone round its neck?

Here again our old principle of
freedom comes in. To teach us
what? To teach us that a
Chancellor who thinks only of
revenue is as foolish as a man-
ufacturer who thinks only of
profits; that it is better for the
State to forego a large amount of
ready cash rather than fill its
coffers from a tax that
hamstrings enterprise and
checks development; and that
while it is just that trade
should contribute from its
profits to the national ex-
penses it is utterly wrong—a
shining instance of penny-wisdom
and poundfoolishness—that its
contributions should be on such
a scale as to clog the instruments
by which alone new wealth is
created.

The same maxim holds good
for every form of commercial,
manufacturing or financial
enterprise. Muffled up in a
bureaucratic respirator to protect
her from the quickening air of
freedom, Great Britain will
merely stumble along, losing
with every timid step she takes
all sense of direction.

Give her freedom—not on Sep-
tember 1, but now—to import and
export as she pleases; remove all
these strangulating wrappings of
licences and certificates; let her
business men attend to business
instead of running round
Government offices—and you will
soon find that our old country,
which was never younger than
now, will "reconstruct" herself in
more than her former splendour.

WAITING FOR PEACE.

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Briefly, the situation here
amounts to this: While we
were not afraid of Teutonic
armies, we are now more
than a little afraid of Allied
statesmen. The latter appear
either because of an initial fail-
ure to grasp the essentials of the
situation or because of obstruc-
tionist methods on the part of
some of the delegates to the
Peace Conference, to have come
dangerously near pursuing a
course which can be described
only by the words "from sub-
lime to ridiculous."

OUTCOME OF ANARCHY.

This is not overstating the case.
At this distance it is, of course,
not possible to frame a satisfac-
tory explanation of the alleged
conduct of Hungary in ostensi-
ously throwing herself into the
arms of the Bolsheviks. At this
centre, however, there is a strong
feeling that Germany is back of
the movement. On this supposi-
tion, a leader of Boston finance
said this week: "It is calculated
to put Germany in a position to
laugh at the terms of the Peace
Conference and to say, 'What
are you going to do about it? And what are they going to
do?' This way of stating the
case may or may not accord with
the facts, but it is certainly re-
presentative of this community's
way of looking at the situation.
But even supposing that Germany
is blameless in this matter, the
series of upheavals in Europe,
of which the Hungarian revolt is
merely the last, seems none the
less, barring greater skill at Paris
than has yet been made manifest
to the world, to point to an
impasse.

Frankly, New England has a
fear that the positive fruits of
the war are in danger of being
lost to the Allies. The feeling is
uppermost that too many cooks
are spoiling the broth. By one
New Englander whose views are
usually listened to with respect
the situation in Paris is likened
to that of persons quarrelling
while the house burns over their
heads. Such view may be unjust
to the Peace Conference, but they
are nevertheless widespread.
Rightly or wrongly, the Peace
Conference is blamed for the pre-
sent chaotic condition in Europe.

WHAT GERMANY WANTS.

Why? Because, according to
the prevailing view here, it has
misconceived its task, has
squandered its time, and has done
everything in its power to goad
the enemy to despair and thus
rob him of his reasonableness.
Germany was decisively defeated
in 1918 and was put completely at
the mercy of the Allies. The
evidence is incontrovertible that
she knew this to be the case. Her
people, like those of every other
nation, were anxious to get
back to work immediately,
to put the war behind
them with the least delay, to
regain their wonted comfort (so
far as possible) as quickly as
might be. These aims could not
be accomplished until the peace
terms were definitely framed and
signed. The Peace Conference,
however, having met to settle a
specific and urgent question,
apparently decided to link this
question up with a method by
which all questions, related or
unrelated to the war of 1914-1918,
present or future, military, political,
economic or social, national
or international, could until the

NOTICES

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settled.

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the merits of this programme
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England says that at this time
and in these circumstances it is
the right thing in the wrong place.
Yet it is encouraging to note
how little effect such apparently
chaotic factors as the Hungarian
upheaval have had on our finan-
cial situation. The implication
is that our financial and
industrial interests are after all
convincing that the Allies will
middle through the present
situation successfully under the
pressure of public opinion. There
is no real fear of Germany in
this section of the country, no
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GERMANY'S ASSETS.

ESTIMATES OF AMOUNT OF FOREIGN SECURITIES.

Zurich Switzerland, March 3.—In 1905 the German Admiralty estimated Germany's assets in non-European countries at 16,000,000,000 marks, equal to \$4,600,000,000. Since then Germany has introduced the compulsory fee stamp for all foreign securities imported into the country. In the ten years from 1905 to 1915 such fees were levied on a capital of 4,700,000,000 marks. If we add to these the German investments in Europe, namely, 4,900,000,000 marks in Austria, and Bulgaria; 4,300,000,000 in Russia, and 6,400,000,000 in European neutral countries, we find that German foreign assets in all countries together amount to thirty-five thousand millions of marks in gold value of pre-war times, equal to nine thousand million dollars.

These represent assets in securities. As to the assets invested in partnerships, they are only numerous in countries bordering on Germany, and perhaps also in countries where many Germans reside. In countries such as, for instance, Scandinavia, German investments in the form of securities were comparatively small, and amounted to Denmark, Sweden, and Norway together to scarcely 1,000,000,000 marks, as the capital market of these countries was already developed and satiated. The same applies to Switzerland and Holland, where German investments in the form of securities amount to only 600,000,000 marks.

OTHER SECURITIES HELD.

But just in such countries Germany's individual commercial partnerships are far more numerous. Statistics published in the year 1916, for the purpose of regulating the German currency, asserted that a large amount of negotiable securities were in German hands at the outbreak of the war. These statistics pretended to prove that securities of enemy countries in German hands amounted to 7,400,000,000 gold marks, securities of Allied countries to 4,800,000,000 gold marks and securities of neutral countries to 10,400,000,000 gold marks.

As the aforementioned statistics take into consideration and deal with Italy, the United States, Brazil, etc., as being neutral, the latter figure has now become smaller. These statistics thus amount to twenty-four thousand millions of gold marks in negotiable securities. The blockade and other economic war measures have especially depreciated the value of German investments in non-European countries, particularly so in the case of money invested in purely commercial enterprises.

It would seem as if the new Socialist Government in Germany is prepared to confiscate foreign securities in German hands in order to provision the country with foodstuffs and raw materials. A Zurich banker told me that the best securities thus owned by German banks will not be available, as these have been mortgaged with neutral banks since the third year of the war. Especially such securities are mortgaged as the Germans had an interest in keeping in order with their help to reconstruct Germany's future economic expansion. First class securities, especially of such companies in the United States, Japan, Italy, and South America as have no political or economic interest in Germany's expansion, have practically all been sold during the war.

WHAT CAN BE REALISED?

In this way the maximum amount of cash which Germany might realise by means of total sale of her foreign investments may be estimated at \$3,000,000,000 in gold values. It is quite another question whether it is in the real interest of Germany to pay for her imports of raw materials and foodstuffs with the savings of her wealthy classes instead of with material or goods produced with her labour.

The Allies have an overwhelming interest that these three or four billion dollars of realisable German foreign investments should be exclusively used for the reconstruction of the countries which have been devastated by Germany. The imports of foodstuffs and raw materials would then, preferably, be paid for by means of German labour, particularly so through the export of building material of all kinds, especially timber, cement, iron, etc., for the purpose of reconstruction. At

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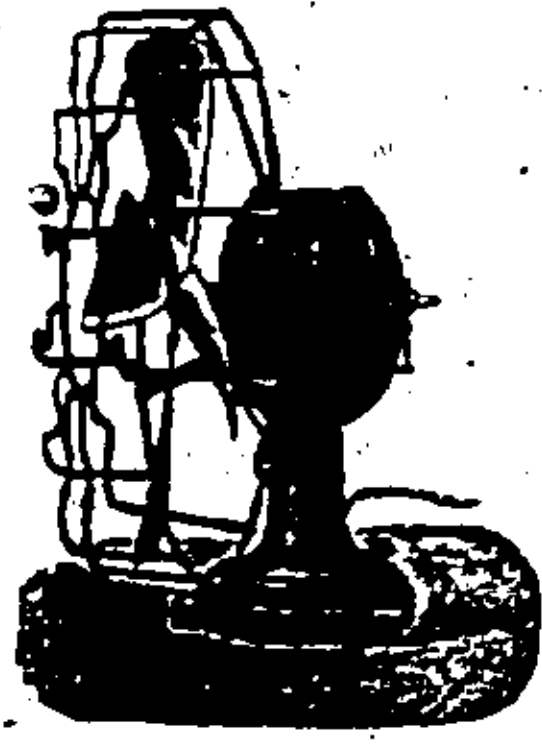
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MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
Chicago U.S.A.

any rate, half the quantity of marketable foreign assets which Germany possessed before the war must now be considered as liquidated or disposed of, partly owing to the blockade, partly through mortgaging in neutral countries, and partly also through sales, principally up to the end of 1915.

One must not forget that in spite of the blockade Germany had during the four years of war

a foreign commerce which resulted in an adverse commercial balance, and in view of the enormous prices paid by Germany for imports from the neutrals, it is not an exaggeration to state that her annual import deficit amounted to 3,000,000,000 marks. During a period of four years, this amounts to a considerable sum, which was not borrowed, but covered through sale or mortgage of foreign securities.

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etc., etc.

FOUR TINS FOR A DOLLAR.

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MARINE MOTORS OF ALL POWERS
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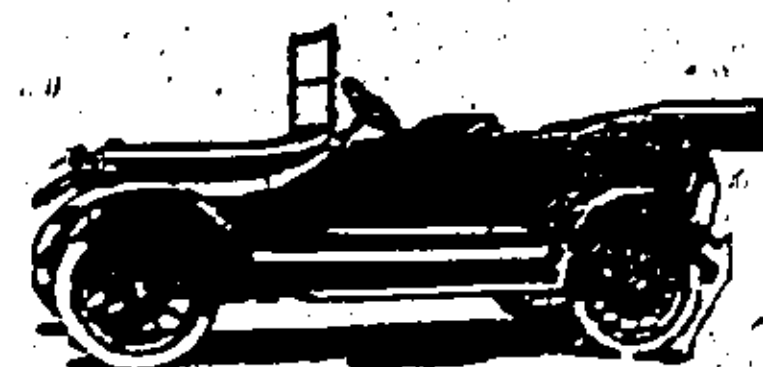
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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien, Canton, who are our agents there.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1919.

A WORD FOR HOLLAND.

"The war and the incidents arising out of it have produced many popular fallacies, and not the least of these is the idea, widespread in many quarters, that the Dutch people and Government have been pro-German and would really like to have seen the Entente defeated. There may be—there no doubt are—Dutchmen who felt this way, just as there are "pros" and "antis" in every country in regard to all international questions. But these in no wise represent the feelings of Holland as a whole, and certainly their views have never been shared by the Government. If the Dutch people really sided with the Germans, what was there to prevent them coming into the war after Belgium had been over-run and any danger to their territory thus removed? Moreover, what could the Dutch hope to have gained by a German victory, when we see how the Huns, all the way through, sought to subjugate all small States that stood in the way of their world-domination scheme? Obviously, a German victory would have meant for Holland, sooner or later, a complete loss of independence, and that fact has from the start been patent to all Dutchmen who have given a moment's thought to the matter.

We raise this question of Holland's war attitude because we believe there is even yet a great deal of misconception, based on ignorance, prevailing on the subject. During the course of the war we have referred more than once to the extremely difficult and delicate position in which the Dutch were placed—a position worse in many respects than that of any other neutral. Recently an article, giving the case for Holland, appeared in the *Onze Zelfstandigheid*, and we want to extract a few points from it in fairness to the Dutch people who have been unjustly maligned during the war. This journal has for years openly espoused the cause of the Allies, and, as the joint editors say, they have done so at the risk of their lives, for if Holland had been invaded by the Germans they would have been amongst the first to have been shot. Against the allegation that the Dutch nation is pro-German at heart, the writer of the article under notice says the very large majority are anti-German, adding "the indignation caused by the invasion of Belgium, by the cruel German war methods, by the inhuman treatment of prisoners of war and by the deportation of French and Belgian civilians was as universal as it was intense; the heroic perseverance with which the Allied Powers resisted the invasion was regarded throughout the war with admiration and sympathy." Then the point is cited that the Dutch Government did not consider itself favoured either by the Dutch people or Government. As to the question why Holland, if sympathizing with the Allies, did not join hands with the Entente, the writer shows that the taking of such a course would have exposed the country to the same fate as other small nations and there was nothing to counterbalance the risk of annihilation in case of defeat. There thus only remained one line of conduct—neutrality. On the sand and gravel question, the writer says that the Dutch Government gave an interpretation of international law which was not shared by the Allies, but that throughout the official controversy its good faith was never questioned and that to attribute the difference of opinion to partiality is a gross injustice. As to the attitude of Dutch diplomats, a fact worth mentioning is that Mr. van Vollenhoven, who remained in charge of the Netherlands Legation at Brussels during the German occupation, has been offered the Freedom of that city and of Antwerp for his untiring energy on behalf of the Belgian people, whilst the present Dutch Minister in Peking, who was Charge d'Affaires in Petrograd, has been honoured by the British Government for his services in protecting British lives and property.

We will end with a quotation from the article which speaks of the opposition that has always existed between national feeling in the Netherlands and the German Government methods—"In the Dutch nation the love of liberty is developed almost to exaggeration and the possibility of submission to the German feudal system has always been looked upon as a most terrible prospect. When Holland mobilized, the only possible adversary was held to be Germany. If our army had been attacked there and then, it would have made the same determined attempt at resistance as the Belgians. It has now kept watch for four years on our eastern and southern frontiers; superfluous to say it was not looking out there for attacks from the Allied armies."

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE LATEST BURGLARY.

The burglary which took place some time during the week-end in the Hongkong Hotel Mansions provides further proof, if such were needed, that we have in Hongkong a gang of housebreakers who go to work on the most carefully thought out and scientific principles. Burglars, in this part of the world, as a rule, make their chief consideration a big haul to which all other features take a secondary place, which fact eventually leads to detection. It does not require very highly specialized methods to deal with that class of criminal and the resources we have at hand in the Colony are quite sufficient to meet the case. It would appear evident, however, that we require something more than the ordinary plain clothes policeman to tackle the gang which we have in our midst and, so far as we can see, none of its members will be run to earth until the matter is put into the hands of a very highly trained criminologist. It is only necessary to examine the scene of the latest attempt to be convinced of the thoroughness of the preparations which are made before the final coup is attempted. As an illustration of this, the Manager of Messrs. Falconer and Company actually had to go and measure the party wall of his own shop to ascertain for certain whether the piercing of the party wall at the spot where the attempt was made would actually lead into his shop. The burglars were already in possession of this information; indeed, they were in possession of the most minute details. Such are not the methods of the ignorant coolie; they are the methods of men who have specialised in this class of crime and have reached a point where it would appear they have got well ahead of the capabilities of our local authorities to deal with. Consequently we cannot help but express the opinion, with all due respect and full acknowledgment of the good work done by the C. S. P., that it is high time we had a fully trained specialist at the head of our Criminal Investigation Department. It has got beyond the point where an ex-Magistrate or an ex-Colonial Treasurer can cope with the ever-increasing wave of crime in the Colony, and the post of C. S. P. should be occupied by an expert who has made a life-long study of criminology.

GERMAN BRUTALITY.

Apart from painting a very vivid picture of the happenings that took place in Germany both before and during the war, the Gerard film, "My Four Years in Germany" is rather calculated to make one wonder why there should be any delay in the signing of peace. We refer particularly to that portion of the film which shows us the kind of treatment to which our men were subject in the German prison camps. The pictorial descriptions are correct—and we do not doubt it—all the fiends in and out of Hades could not have perpetrated more unthinkable brutalities on man or beast than the Germans inflicted on those whose lot it was to be captured. As we sat and watched scene after scene depicting the vilest atrocities practiced on human beings, it made the blood boil to think that there should be any negotiation as to peace terms with Germany at all, and, so far from allowing a nation which can breed the beasts we saw represented, last evening to enter into a League of Nations, the doors of decent society should be closed for ever against it. Those who might have entertained any doubts as to whether the peace conditions are too hard on Germany, after seeing this film, cannot but arrive at the conclusion that, as compared with her deserts, the punishment of Germany is infinitesimal.

NEW BANK FOR HONGKONG.

We learn that the Asia Banking Corporation, which has its head office in Shanghai, under the management of Mr. R. Dawson, is to establish a branch in Hongkong, under the management of Mr. D. M. Biggar formerly of the American Express Company, who will come to the Colony in about three weeks time, bringing with him four American assistants. The new branch will be situated in Astor House Buildings.

DAY BY DAY.

IF SOME PEOPLE WERE TO THINK TWICE BEFORE SPEAKING THEY WOULD NEVER SAY ANYTHING.

The Treasurer of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul begs most thankfully to acknowledge the receipt of the sum of \$20, toward the funds of the Society, from an anonymous donor.

The K.C.C. "Tombstone" Competition played yesterday at King's Park was won by Mr. J. Jack, Mr. E. Avenall being second and Mr. G. H. May winning the "Hidden Number" prize.

A Home paper of May 1 says:—There are openings at the present time at the University of Hongkong for Professors of Physics, Pathology, Chemistry and Education. There are also several lectureships to be filled.

The marriage took place at St. Sidwell's Church, Exeter, on April 27, of Mr. R. L. Atkinson, formerly of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf, and Godown Co., and Miss Alice Mary Peach. Mr. Atkinson has been on active service with the Chinese Labour Corps in France.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Central Agency, Ltd., \$25; W. Dunbar, \$25; Worcester, Lammert and Silva, \$25; Linstead and Davis, \$25; J. S. Nicolson, \$10; Palmer and Turner, \$25; Wilkinson and Grist, \$25; N. J. Stabb, \$25.

Workmen of the Taikoo Sugar Refinery, to the number of two hundred, indulged in a free fight this morning, stones, bamboos and other convenient weapons being called into play. Two of the ringleaders were arrested and their martial ardour was doused when they were ordered to sign a personal bond of \$100 each in Mr. R. O. Hutchison's Court this morning.

Sergt. John McBean Tulloch, of the Hongkong Police Force, charged with committing a serious assault on a 13-year-old girl and with maltreating her, has been committed by the Magistrate (Mr. R. E. Lindell) for trial at the Supreme Court. Mr. Leo Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, prosecuted. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, appeared for the defence, while Mr. A. E. Hall, of Messrs. Lo and Lo, watched the proceedings on behalf of the complainant.

Seldom has an individual artist scored such a triumphant success in Hongkong as Miss Phyllis Faye, the well-known Australian danseuse. Last night the Victoria Theatre was absolutely packed. It was remarked in passing that bumper houses have been secured ever since Miss Faye made her appearance at the Victoria. Last night her performance held the audience spellbound. Nothing like it had ever been witnessed in the Colony. Her songs scored a great hit and rounds and rounds of applause greeted each item. The Manila string band added to the great attraction. To-night, by special request, Miss Faye will again appear in the Fire Dance, and those who have not seen this sensational dance performed would be advised to "roll up." New songs are also promised and the string band will also be in attendance. A matinee is announced for Wednesday.

"Lady" was a thoroughbred, collier quite an aristocrat in the doggie world. Her master was Mr. Leo D'Almada, and he had had her for over five years. Three or four days ago she was taken ill and passed away peacefully in her sleep yesterday afternoon. We give this little obituary notice for "Lady" because she was so well-known in Kowloon and such a general favourite not only with grown-ups but with the children also, who could always count on her as a reliable and amiable playmate. She was never known to utter any protests even when her shaggy hair was pulled harder than was conducive to her comfort. Poor old "Lady" in the doggie world was reaching a ripe old age. At the time of her demise she was 13 or 14 years of age and her figure, once the envy of other dashing young colliers, had not grown more slim, indeed she became quite corpulent. Thus, together with her abundant hair, were rather too much for the hot summer months, so she just died. There is many a sorrowful human heart in Kowloon to-day at the loss of this old canine friend.

AN ISLANDER'S DIARY.

[BY "AJAX"]

The low standard of civic spirit and public duty obtaining in Hongkong is regrettable. The vacancy that arose on the Licensing Board for a representative of the Justices of the Peace has drawn no J. P. into the fold. To parody Shakespeare—

"To hold a place
On the Licensing Board which
was once esteemed an
honour.
And a reward for virtue, hath
quite lost
Lustre and reputation."

Make some more J. P.'s. Of course, there is no earthly use being on the Licensing Board if one is not on the Legislative Council. Service on the Licensing Board is not feed, neither is a seat at present on the Legislative Council with Members' questions answered through the medium of the Government Gazette and, where important queries are addressed, the transferring of the seeker after knowledge—or shall I say after a cheap temporary fame—to the proper department.

Although nothing public has been vouchsafed to us regarding what progress is being made to perpetuate the memory of Sir Henry May by the erection of a statue, some of my friends suggest that a proper site for the memorial would be at the corner of the hill at Yaumati, where the new road to Castle Peak starts. It would be the first statue in Kowloon, and let us hope that a second statue will be erected at the end of Nathan Road. When this road is finished with its straight line, it will be one of the finest avenues in the East. In the matter of the fine motor roads in the New Territories, tourists assure us that Japan is nowhere in it.

When the road from Castle Peak to Yaumati is finished we shall be able to motor all round the peninsula. This essentially was Sir Henry May's idea. Sir Henry made a study of beautifying Hongkong, knowing that tourists meant an income to the Colony. There is the case of Japan and Switzerland, which have been attracting visitors from abroad by developing their means of communication. Tourists bring into these two countries millions, and one of Sir Henry's ideas was to make the Colony a hunting ground for tourists from other countries. Every visitor coming to Hongkong will tell you that there is nothing more beautiful in the East than this Colony, but the pity of it is that its picturesqueness is not widely known. A motor trip to Repulse Bay is a revelation of the hidden beauty of the Colony.

But opinions regarding the most suitable site for a statue for Sir Henry May are divided. The best place for the statue, if it is erected, some think, is the Statue Square. Others submit that Sir Arthur Kennedy's statue in the Public Gardens should be moved down to the Statue Square so that the statues of two Governors could flank both sides. The question of moving Sir Arthur Kennedy's statue has been discussed previously. There are a few persons who advocate erecting Sir Henry May's statue on a plot facing the Colonial Secretariat, but such a site would not be very conspicuous and hence naturally not be widely approved of. At any rate, we are anxious to know how much money has so far been raised for the purpose.

The Birthday Honour of C. B. E. conferred on Mr. Fletcher, our Colonial Secretary, is well merited. Each time that he has acted as Colonial Secretary he has acquitted himself with distinction. He is known as a very hard worker and very thorough. He has that sound common-sense which is very useful for the labours of the Colonial Secretary when miscellaneous and multifarious questions come before him for decision and recommendation to the Government. He generally brings to bear on these matters a very sound common-sense. He has been very courteous to the public and although he has often had to say "No," yet he has said it with such good grace that no one took umbrage at it. No doubt, he is one of the very best Civil Servants who ever came to this Colony. He is, of course, not the Senior man to act as Colonial Secretary, but his appointment has been most happy, and fully justified by the work that he has done. Apart from his services to the Crown, he has done very good work in connection with the war.

THE BARRACK STABBING AFFRAY.

STEVENSON GETS 18 MONTHS.

John Stevens, of the Manchester Regiment, who stabbed Kelly, of the same regiment, with his bayonet last month in the Wellington Barracks, has now been sentenced by Court Martial to undergo 18 months' hard labour in the civil gaol.

FLOATING GAMBLING SALOON.

The promoters of a certain gambling enterprise who knew the danger of carrying on their business ashore, rigged up a junk as a gambling saloon which they anchored in Shaikwan harbour at what they imagined was a safe distance from the shore. Every night a lamp would be hoisted to the masthead, which served as an intimation that the gambling was in full swing and as an invitation to all those "in the know" to come aboard and have a fine time. Last night, in accordance with the usual custom, the lamp was again hoisted, and it attracted a goodly crowd of gamblers. Later in the evening, it attracted a Chinese detective also, who clambered on board and found twenty persons inside the junk having a nice little game of fantan. Twenty persons were, of course, too much of a handful for one detective to hold. He held only six of the gaming birds, the others having taken flight. Fines to the extent of \$101 were meted out to the captives this morning by the Magistrate, with the corresponding terms of imprisonment in the event of failure to pay.

The daylight-saving craze in China is fizzling out. This is hardly surprising, as it had not been universally adopted in the Far East. I have often wondered why Saturday should not be made a public holiday. The basic idea underlying the daylight-saving proposition is to give workers more hours for recreation. That was the principal reason for advancing the clock, but, if instead of adopting daylight-saving, Shanghai and other places introduced the policy of declaring Saturday as a holiday it would have conferred the benefits that were being sought. After all, business on Saturday is extremely slack and consists of three to four hours' work, which is light and unimportant. By Saturday all toilers are fagged out after five days' strenuous work. Sunday is not a holiday to many, as they have to attend church services. It is in the real sense of the term not a holiday. Would it not have been more practicable, instead of launching into daylight-saving, to make Saturday a public holiday? I am certain that business houses not only in Hongkong but all over the East would endorse this suggestion wholeheartedly.

Ask a merchant why he attends office on Saturday and he will tell you because his competitor goes. If a plebeian were taken on this question I am certain that the Banks and merchants would unanimously approve of the idea. We are living in very strenuous times, working at high pressure for a livelihood. Welfare principles applied to every place wherein workers earn their wages will remove unnumbered evils, will sweeten toil for thousands and enable still more to enjoy some idea of what life truly stands for. State recognition of the essential needs and just claims of the worker is a long step in the right direction, and the sooner the State wakens to the vile conditions under which so many are forced to live, owing to the economic conditions which prevailed before the war, the sooner we may hope to see changes that will, when carried out, enable us to regard ourselves, without undue flattery, as a civilised people with a proper regard for human life as the prime asset of the State. When Andrew Carnegie was asked, "Which is most important in any enterprise, brains, money or labour?" he replied, "Which is the most important leg on a three-legged stool?" If Mr. Carnegie had ever milked a cow he would know that a farm lad can do very nicely with a one-legged stool if two sturdy human legs are there to replace the two missing ones of wood. In fact, these two human legs precisely represent the burden of labour in any enterprise.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

A correspondent asks how General Foch pronounces his name. "I find several people pronouncing it as 'Fok' and others as 'Fosh.' Which is right?" General Foch himself found it necessary some time ago to say that the correct pronunciation is "Fosh."

It seems that the camera trade is indeed brisk on the Rhine. A leader reaches me which is being distributed in the street of Cologne. On the outside page is printed in big type:

Now's your chance. You will never get a good German camera as cheap again.

And inside I find "Don't lose any time! Go straight to the Colner Photo- and Kino-Centrale, Neumarkt 32-34, largest photographic stores at Cologne—Zeiss—Goerz—Ernmann." In the biggest type of all is "English spoken."

The death of the Press Bureau on April 30 removed a source of comedy from public life. It was responsible for one of the best jokes of the war. It is an old joke now, but some may have forgotten it. A *Daily News* correspondent quoted Kipling's well-known lines:

The tumult and the shouting dies.
The captains and the kings depart.

When the message had been dealt with by the Press Bureau the quotation read:

The tumult and the shouting dies.

The captains . . . depart.
Subsequently the matter was raised in the House of Commons, where Sir John Simon gravely explained that it was felt that it would be wrong to say, as no kings were present, that any of them had departed.

Sir Auckland Geddes is the second of his name to become principal of a university. The first was Sir W. D. Geddes, who was Principal of the University of Aberdeen from 1885 to 1909. Several other bearers of the name are mentioned in the annals of learning. One Michael Geddes, who flourished from about 1650 to 1713, was one of the first four natives of Scotland who benefited by Bishop Warner's Exhibitions intended for Balliol College. Bishop Warner anticipated John Snell in founding exhibitions at Balliol for Scotsmen, so that "there might never be wanting in Scotland some who should support the ecclesiastical establishment of England." It is one of the curiosities of history that neither Warner nor Snell foresaw that the Scotsmen whom they brought to Balliol might never go back to Scotland.

General W. E. Ironside, who commands the threatened Allied forces at Archangel, has the distinction, not at all prized now, of having the Iron Cross of Germany. He won it in Africa, where, as an ox-wagon driver, he helped the Germans in the campaign against the Hereros. This giant of 6 ft. 4 in. has picked up an extraordinary number of languages in his world-wide roaming. He lectured on one occasion on machine-gunners, on which he is an expert, to representatives of all the Allied nations, and spoke to each party in their own language—including Serbian. A story is told of a feat he performed in the South African War. In the confusion of a night action he found himself among the Boers, and to escape capture he whipped his arm round the man riding next to him and squeezed him to death.

Among the various institutions to receive commendation from the French Government for their war services are the monte-de-piété, henceforth all French pawnshops will take the rank and dignity of banks, and will have power to lend money on the security of stocks and shares. In future the monte-de-piété will be known as "Les Caissees Municipales de Credit Public." This is their reward for five years' heroic war service. On the outbreak of war the pawnshops set out to relieve the hardships that were bound to affect certain classes. Interests were lowered on articles pledged, higher loans were given, and the rules of confiscation were waived. The broken even went one step better than this in handing over a great percentage of their profits to the *Comité Rouge*. This work was only a small part of the account of the *Comité Rouge*.

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SECOND MATE CHARGED.

INTOXICATED WHILE ON DUTY.

At the Marine Court, this morning, Mr. Hudson, second mate of the Chunshan, was charged with being intoxicated while on duty on board the ship.

Capt. Mattock, the master of the Chunshan, said that at five minutes past 8, on the 16th May, when he was on the lower bridge, defendant told the quarter-master to ask the captain what was in the log at 8 o'clock.

Defendant:—That is a common thing for you to do, Captain?

Captain Taylor:—Will you sit down?

Capt. Mattock said:—He is always doing that sort of thing. I saw a steamer passing on the starboard side in the opposite direction. Just after she passed I went on the bridge and I saw defendant sitting down, apparently asleep, in a corner.

Capt. Taylor:—How long after he spoke to the quarter-master?—10 minutes. Continuing he said:—I might say that I did not go on the bridge after 8 o'clock. I went on the bridge at 8.15. When I saw him asleep I told the chief officer to go and see. He went up and shortly afterwards came down and said he was walking up and down. At 8.40 I saw the defendant come down from the bridge to the main deck without leaving any one in charge. I was standing at the port of the upper bridge. He asked me if I was on the bridge as if he saw me standing on the road. I told him to go to the bridge or else go below. He got away half way to the bridge ladder and turned round in a threatening way and said he was a better man than I was. I did not dispute that. He said that I and the chief officer were in league to take away the defendant's certificate. I was on the lower bridge at 9.10 a.m. and saw him come off the bridge again. He walked to the main deck. I went on the bridge. The chief officer came shortly afterwards and informed me that he was lying on the main deck at the foot of the ladder.

I went along and saw him lying there apparently dead drunk. He was still lying there at midnight. He was seen by the chief officer and all hands. I kept the morning and night watches. The defendant holds a master's certificate. I have not seen it.

Defendant said he lost his certificate. He had a master's certificate for the last twenty years. The number was O.C. 02,406.

Continuing, witness said defendant did not relieve him. He was to relieve witness at 8 o'clock. It was customary to keep two watches from 8 in the morning to 2 in the afternoon and defendant came on watch at 2 in the afternoon and I let him go. Defendant signed on here two months ago. I was keeping a look-out from the lower bridge when I found something was wrong with him.

Mr. Booker, chief mate, said:—I hold a master's certificate. On the 10th of last month I came on at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and remained till 8 o'clock. Mr. Hudson relieved me. When Hudson relieved me I saw nothing the matter with him. At a quarter-past eight the Captain sent for me and asked whether the defendant was sober. I said there was nothing wrong with him when he relieved me. Afterwards I heard the mate shrieking. When I got up on the bridge I saw him throw his socks away and sawing his arms. There appeared to be no sense in what he was saying. I asked him what was the matter and he said the course was altered twice since 8 o'clock. I asked the quarter-master whether the course

had been changed and he said there was no alteration at all. I then went up to the defendant and told him that he must make up his mind that the course was not altered. I felt at the moment that he was under the influence of some drug. He did not appear to know what he was doing. By that time he quietened down considerably. I went and told the captain that he did not know what course he was steering, and I said I did not think he was fit to be on the bridge. I also mentioned that although I could not get any smell of liquor he nevertheless appeared drunk. The Captain asked me to tell him to get off. At between 8.30 and 8.45 I met him on the bridge and asked him who was on the bridge. He said the Captain was on the bridge. He did not appear to realise the seriousness of it all. I went up with him on the bridge and on the way up the starboard side the Captain asked him what he meant by leaving the bridge.

Defendant:—I hope you will get promotion after all.

Capt. Taylor:—That will do. Continuing, witness said defendant made insulting remarks to the Captain. He could not catch the remarks. By that time he was half-way to the bridge. Witness told defendant that he was making things worse and would get himself into serious trouble.

The defendant said he went to the bridge at 8 o'clock and at 9 o'clock the captain put him off duty. He denied that he left the bridge on two occasions without permission. If the Court found him drunk he threw himself on the mercy of the Court to deal leniently with him in view of the fact that he was an old man. It was a general fact that seamen sometimes did things they should not do, but they realised their fault later and regretted it.

Captain Taylor said that he found Mr. Hudson, the number of whose certificate of competency as master was No. 3,4006 of London, left the bridge while in charge of the ship s.s. Chunshan (in which ship he was serving as second mate) without permission while the ship was at sea at 8.40 p.m. on 16th May, 1919, and again at 9.10 p.m. He further found that he was on the same day and time under the influence of drink to such a degree as to render himself unfit for duty. He therefore directed that his certificate of competency should be suspended for six months.

The Court was composed of Captain Taylor (President), Lt. Commander P.V. Kilgour, Lt. W. Davison, (Master of the Empress of Asia), Captain G. W. Eedy of the Singkan and Capt. K. J. Siggins.

WAR SALVAGE.

An interesting side line of war salvage is being carried on at Hayes, Middlesex, where some hundred of miles of trench hose-pipe are being disintegrated and the various products recovered for sale. This type of hose contains a large amount of iron wire and canvas impregnated with a small proportion of rubber. A special machine has been designed for treating the hose, and the stripped wire is stated to be worth about £15 a ton at present prices. The rubber is being reclaimed, and the canvas ultimately finds an application as cellulose. The work is being done on a part of the premises of a detinning works, where considerable quantities of scrap tin are now being treated by the electrolytic process with satisfactory result. Tin metal of a particularly high standard of purity is being obtained from the scrap, containing as much as 99.8 per cent of pure tin.

INSPECTOR TERRETT'S DEATH.

BELIEVED TO BE ACCIDENTAL.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shameen, June 7.
News came to hand about noon to-day that that body of Detective Inspector Terrett had been found at a place known as Pok Lo, situated near Waichow, almost opposite on the other side of the East River. The Magistrate at Pok Lo is under the direction of the Civil Authorities of Canton and the news of the recovery was dispatched to this department.

Detective Inspector Terrett left Shameen last Tuesday evening after attending the King's Birthday celebrations at the British Consulate during the day as many others did. He was to take a Chinese passenger boat which calls at most of the small villages up river. He was accompanied by two servants from the Royal Naval Canteen in Hongkong, also by a Chinese Police Detective from the Canton Authorities, sailing at 11 p.m., presumably on the evening of the 3rd.

He was on a mission to arrest the alleged murderer of the late Canteen Manager, Petty Officer W. Adams, who was foully done to death some time ago. A man had been identified as the murderer, it had been reported while one of H.M. ships was on patrol duty in the upper reaches of the East River. A photograph had been taken of this particular person and communicated to the Hongkong Authorities.

Rumour has it that the fate of this European Inspector is a sequel to the case. While in conversation with friends in Canton, Inspector Terrett expressed some misgiving or some presentiment concerning the dangerous trip he was undertaking in Chinese territory unaccompanied by any other European Officer. It was at first thought that the A. P. Co. was to put at the Authorities' disposal one of their well equipped launches for the trip, but this particular boat was reported detained high and dry away up country the day previous and was unable to get down to Canton for about another week. Consequently Inspector Terrett was forced by circumstances to travel by the Chinese boat. News came to hand late on Thursday night of some accident having happened, but nothing definite was heard during Friday. It has been ordered that a foreign doctor should make an examination of the body but details are not to hand although it is rumoured that no marks were found on the body.

Definite information cannot be given until such time as those who accompanied the Inspector arrive back in Canton or Hongkong. It is said that the Canton Police Commissioner is despatching his Secretary to the District for official investigation, and his report will be anxiously awaited.

Shameen, June 8.
During the afternoon Mr. Perdue, Assistant Superintendent of Police from Hongkong, held a searching enquiry into the circumstances of the death of Detective-Inspector Terrett. There were also present the Secretary to the Police Commissioner, Mr. Wei Pui, also the Secretary to the Civil Governor of Canton.

From evidence available from two men who came down with the Canton detective and the two men from the Naval Canteen, who were with Inspector Terrett, it is now ascertained that the tragedy occurred quite accidentally, the Inspector having fallen overboard near Waichow in the early hours of the morning. A strong current was running at the time, and, being very dark, the body could not be picked up. The matter was reported at the Waichow Magistracy upon arrival and two search parties sent out immediately.

The body was eventually found at Pok Lo and detained there by the Military Commander, who wired to Canton for information.

The body was seen and examination made by a missionary Doctor, Mr. Cousins at Pok Lo, who is said to be sending his findings to the Hongkong Office.

Mr. C. G. Perdue is proceeding to Shek Lung by first train in the morning and from thence to Pok Lo to superintend the bringing of the deceased Inspector's body down. He will probably arrive to-morrow or Tuesday.

We learn that the body of Inspector Terrett is expected to leave Shek Lung at 2 p.m. to-day, by express, and that the funeral will take place to-morrow.

NOTICES.

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AL. ALMAZOFF

Adv. Manager.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegrams quoted below were received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—
12.30 p.m. June 8.—Cyclone or typhoon east of the Visayas Islands, direction unknown.
10.45 p.m. June 8.—Cyclone or typhoon E. of the northern Visayas or south eastern Luzon, moving N.W. or N.N.W.
9.30 a.m. June 9.—Cyclone or typhoon near or over south-eastern Luzon, inclining westward.
11.45 p.m. June 9.—Cyclone or typhoon S.E. of Manila over or near southern Luzon, moving W.N.W.

GERMAN COMPETITORS.

It is reported from Newport (Mon.) that the Admiralty have decided to withdraw German prisoners from 'Chepstow' shipyard, as British workers complain of their undue competition in the labour market.

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BABY'S OWN TABLETS BRING JOY TO THE NURSERY.

Children often conceal their sufferings from pure dread of the horrible, nauseating, gripping medicines administered to make them well. Castor Oil is a terror to most little ones.

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SAILINGS FOR LONDON via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

S.S.	leave Hongkong a/c	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NEURALIA	—	30th June	8th July
FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.			
DUNERA	8th July	due Bombay about 25th July	—
FOR CALCUTTA via STRAITS & RANGOON.			
ARRATOON APCAR	11th June	due Calcutta 3rd July	—
FOR SHANGHAI & KOBE.			
JAPAN	19th June	—	—

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

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PACIFIC SERVICE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER VIA Shanghai Nagasaki (or Moji) Kobe & Yokohama.

Steamer	From Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
EMPERESS OF ASIA	12 June.	31 June.
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	25 June.	16 July.
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	10 July.	23 July.
MONTEAGLE	22 July.	16 Aug.
EMPERESS OF ASIA	7 Aug.	25 Aug.
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	20 Aug.	10 Sept.
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	4 Sept.	22 Sept.
MONTEAGLE	27 Sept.	22 Oct.
EMPERESS OF ASIA	2 Oct.	20 Oct.
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	15 Oct.	5 Nov.
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	30 Oct.	17 Nov.

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EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Gold \$491.00
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EMPERESS OF JAPAN	Gold \$436.00
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For particulars regarding passage, fares, etc., apply to P. D. BUTHERLAND, GENERAL AGENT, VANCOUVER DEPARTMENT, Phone 751. For freight rates and through bills of lading, apply to J. H. WALLACE, GENERAL AGENT, Phone 42.

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Operating the new First Class Steamers "ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA" 14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco, via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT. The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" 18th June.

S.S. "ECUADOR" 16th July.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" 13th Aug.

For Vladivostok, Seattle, San Francisco & New York.

S.S. "ARCHER" on or about 12th June.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only.)

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., Apply to—Company's Office in Telephone No. 141. ALEXANDRA BUILDING. Chater Road.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports. Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU... Sunday, 22nd June, at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU (calling Manila) Sunday, 13th July, at 11 a.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, & Port Said.

YOKOHAMA MARU... Friday, 13th June, at Noon.
TAMBA MARU... Friday, 27th June, at Noon.
MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU... Wednesday, 25th June, at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU... Wednesday, 23rd July, at 11 a.m.
NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOKIWA MARU... Sunday, 15th June.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.
KOSOKU MARU... Saturday, 14th June, end of June.

SHIRYU MARU... Saturday, 14th June, end of June.
CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.
RANGOON MARU... Wednesday, 25th June.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
NIKKO MARU... Thursday, 19th June, at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU... Saturday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU... Sunday, 10th June, at 11 a.m.
SADO MARU... Tuesday, 16th June, at 11 a.m.
EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Cape, etc.).

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	From Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	18th June.
KOREA MARU	25th June.
TENYO MARU	24th July.
NIPPON MARU	7th July.
SIBERIA MARU	29th July.
SHINTO MARU	13th Aug.
ANYO MARU	10th Sept.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CHUZ, BALBOA, OALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers. Leave Hongkong. 14th July, 4th Nov.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to T. DAIGO, Manager. KING'S BUILDINGS.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between

NETH, INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.

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"NANKING" "CHINA"

15,000 tons, American Registry (10,000 tons, American Registry)

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For Steamer Sailing

LONDON & ANTWERP For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

INDIAN NAVY.

Alone of world States in modern times Britain is able to generate strength from the soil wherever she establishes herself overseas. One of the remarkable manifestations of the power was the naval force, which under several names was, for two and a half centuries, the most potent agency on the spot in building up the British Empire in the East. It began in a small way, at Surat in 1613, never from first to last, cost the home taxpayer a penny and the Company relatively little until the Mutiny, when the expenditure on it rose to £750,000. It built its own ships and many for the British Navy while Bombay it transformed into a naval base without a superior, if equal, in Europe. No other service in history has with such small numbers and resources, ever achieved so much of Empire. As for its officers, the proportion amongst them of first-rate navigators, sailors, explorers, diplomatists, and marine surveyors was extraordinarily high, as were their standards of conduct, both as seamen and public servants. Its chief functions were the protection of trade, an arduous duty in seas infested with pirates, overrun during the French wars with privateers, and actively contested by French, Dutch and Portuguese rivals of the Company; the suppression of piracy, general duties as vessels of war, and conveying transports and carrying troops if necessary. Incidentally, it surveyed and charted all the coasts and seas from Japan to the Cape of Good Hope, and showed the flag where H. M. cruisers were rarely seen. Moreover, its co-operation with the British Navy was so loyal in spirit and so perfect in practice that history is apt to assume that they were a single service. In all the purely naval and combined operations in the East, the I. M. and its Marine Battalion, ashore and afloat, played a distinguished part. To name them would require a full list of all the wars and sieges east of Suez in which Britain was engaged for upwards of two centuries. The opening of China to trade, the growth of Australasian commerce, and generally the effects of British supremacy at sea, led to the fit of economy by which the I. M. ceased to exist. But no sooner was its flag hauled down in Bombay Dockyard than the unwisdom of the policy was apparent. Fortunately, the nucleus of the service had been maintained. The I. M. began its career again in 1884 as the R.I.M., deprived of all the functions it once performed, the humblest excepted. The most important of these was the transport of troops and stores, a duty the Service always ably performed. Reduced as it was to the appearance of the Indian contingent in Natal at the critical moment in 1899, and from the awards given to officers of the R. I. M. during the war it is evident that they have worked up to the best traditions of the Service in Mesopotamia. Only the earlier despatches are published, and in one of them Captain Hamilton, of the R. I. M., is described as "organising a most efficient river transport service and in making all arrangements for the berthing and unloading of the large fleet of vessels that had been employed in transport duties." The revival of the I. M., which is an aspiration shared by Indians and Anglo-Indians alike, is bound up with India's political development under the Crown. That it can find expression in a national navy such as Australia is creating is not probable for a long time to come. So that Lord Jellicoe's report on the problem is being eagerly awaited. At any rate, the cash subsidy system is not likely to be continued, the official correspondence between the Imperial and Indian Governments showing that India here is at one with the Dominions. She has a local tradition and history of sea-power. British and native, which should be of high value in their revival. The defence of India and Australia, being inseparably linked, as was tacitly admitted at the Naval Conference of 1909, the naval force in the Indian Ocean may be constituted as an Anglo-Indian fleet unit.—Army and Navy Gazette.

JAPAN'S YARDS.

Shipbuilding yards in Japan capable of building vessels of more than 1,000 tons—now number 22, against 43 before the signing of the armistice, but new ships to be completed in the course of this year, in accordance with the armistice programme, will aggregate 600,000 tons gross.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Ball
SHANGHAI	Sunling	12th June at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Yingchow	15th June at 11 a.m.
WWEI CHEEFOO & TTSIN KUEICHOW	—	16th June at noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Linan	17th June at 11 a.m.
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	Changchow	17th June at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	17th June at noon.
SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.		
BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.		

For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 36. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong June 10, 1919.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikini	Java	in port 6th June	10th June	Java
Tijpanas	Java	in port 12th June	12th June	Java

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

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Telephone No. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. York Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine. FOR SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haihong	J. W. Evans	TUES. 10th June at 1 p.m.
Quinnebaug	Medina	FRI. 13th June at 10 a.m.
Haitan	A. H. Stewart	TUES. 17th June at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Taksang	Wed. 11th June at 8 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Minsang	Wed. 11th June at noon
SINGAPORE	Chunsang	Wed. 11th June at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Hopsang	Thurs. 12th June at 11 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 13th June at 11 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kumsang	Sat. 14th June at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuehsang	Fri. 20th June at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line is now being reorganized and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when indicated on chart.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having a cargo hold on through Bills of Lading for Kidat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datta.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce, on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

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FOR NEW YORK

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

S.S. "EURYADES"

Will be despatched for NEW YORK via Panama, on Thursday, July 5th.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"Andes Maru" Saturday, 21st June (Call Marseilles).
"Altai Maru" End of July.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.
"Siam Maru" Sunday, 15th June.

Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.
"Hawaii Maru" Wednesday, 25th June.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO. Regular fortnightly service via S'PORE.
"Siam Maru" Sunday, 15th June.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.
"Shisen Maru" 2nd July.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.
"Kohso Maru" Wednesday, 9th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER & TAHOA via MANILA, KAILUANG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.
"Mexico Maru" Saturday, 21st June.

HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.
"Daitoku Maru" Sunday, 15th June.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class sail on passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.
"Soshu Maru" Thursday, 19th June.

KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.
"Kaio Maru" Sunday, 15th June.

JAPAN PORTS—MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.
"Pawai Maru" Friday, 13th June.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1

NANYO MARU No. 2

NANYO MARU No. 3

SODEGAURA MARU.

KYODO MARU No. 13

TAMON MARU No. 1

ASOSAN MARU.

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REGULAR SERVICE FOR
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Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

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PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

The following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers

will be despatched for

SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER

"WESTERN KNIGHT" About August 1st.

"WEST HEMATITE" " " " " 10th.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND:

"WEST MUNHAM" About July 2nd.

"WEST CELINA" " " " " August 15th.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO OVERLAND COMMON PORTS.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

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THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

via MANILA & SHANGHAI

STEAMER "BESSIE DOLLAR" SAILING DATE about June, 29th

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

"UNNAMED" Early July.

"TANCRED" 30th July.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.

For particulars for freight apply to:—

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GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

TEL. 795.

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Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
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JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Singapore	Chunssang	J. M. Co.	11, June
Haiphong via Hoihow	Laksang	J. M. Co.	11, June
Sardakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	11, June
Shanghai	Hopsang	J. M. Co.	12, June
Shanghai	Sunnang	B. & S.	12, June
Japan Ports	Hawaii M.	O. S. K.	13, June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Quinnabang	D. L. Co.	13, June
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	13, June
Straits and Calcutta	Kumsang	J. M. Co.	14, June
Bombay via Ports	Kosoku M.	N. Y. K.	14, June
Haiphong	Daitoku M.	O. S. K.	15, June
Shanghai and Tsingtao	B. & S.	15, June	
Genoa and Bombay	Siam M.	O. S. K.	15, June
Waihaiwei, Chefoo, & Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	16, June
Swatow and Bangkok	Changchow	B. & S.	17, June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	17, June
Swatow and Singapore	Linsan	B. & S.	17, June
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	17, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	17, June
Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Soshr M.	O. S. K.	19, June
Shanghai and Kobe	Japan	P. & O.	19, June
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	20, June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	21, June
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	24, June
Calcutta via Ports	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	25, June
Sydney and Melbourne	Kohso M.	O. S. K.	9, July

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

Hingwui, from Shanghai.
Liyeintsi, No. 23, Yilitin Street, from Peking.
Harry Hiers, s.s. Empress of Russia, from Southbenning.
Taifookshingtai, from Dairen.
Bosbois, from New York.
Wangyung, Kowho Hotel, from Shanghai.
Wingchungshing, Winglock Street, from Yokohama.
Kianguan, from Amoy.
Joohongseng, Robinson Road, from Shanghai.
Baer, Hongkong Hotel from Yokohama.
Sakata, Natsubara, from Kobe.
Ford, Jardine, from Tientsin.
Kinsling, from Kobe.
Chentzilin Yuenfoi, Western Market, from Kobe.
Huianghsien, Chunghuan, Kungho Hotel, from Shanghai.
Kwanhing, from Amoy.
Mrs. Lui c/o Chankuican, from Amoy.
Yunan Hengchingtai Hengchingtai, Haiphong Tatio, from Shanghai.

Yeechong, from San Francisco.
Yuetsang, from Shanghai.
Kaotokikazu c/o Yoromal, from Yamatootaki.
Ashley Pierce, from Shanghai.
Tahing, from Amoy.
Yunsang Chungway, from Shanghai.
Neeshengloong Ytecklee from Shanghai.
Woofoshang, from Shanghai.
Admiral Rodgers Gunboat Generalalava, from Peking.
H. C. CARSTENSEN, Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong June 6, 1919.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.
List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong:—
Continents, from San Francisco.
Eadie (2), from New York.
Fluibrell, from Haiphong.
Mauricio Ancheta, from San-fernandelaunion.
Terry, from London.
Torlif Ahlsand c/o Norwegian Consulate, from Bombay.
Vail, from Sydney.
J. K. GIBSON, Superintendent.
Hongkong June 5, 1919.

HARRY HAWKER.

"A REAL MAN."

Mr. Adam McCay, Editor of the Sun, Sydney, writes:—

There is a theatre in Sydney where the manager's office is not a little cupboard of a room, but is big enough to let 20 to 30 people come in and sit down. One Saturday night about six years ago a number of us—pressmen, a Minister or two, and some of the unfailing first nighters—went into that room to pay our compliments to a charming comedienne whose name Londoners will remember—Miss Ada Reeve. A clean-built boy with a merry face had found a seat in a corner by resting one leg on the end of the piano. The manager waved his hand in general introduction and said, "This is Harry Hawker."

The youngster, then in his early twenties, had learned flying in England. In Australia he had been a bicycle-maker, like the Wrights in America, or Mr. Bert. Smallways in one of H. G. Wells' novels. "I guess if you could balance on a bicycle you could balance on an aeroplane," he said; and that was why he had made his way to England, to become first a mechanic and then an aviator.

More flight in those days—especially in Australia—was not the daily commonplace it has become since the war began, and we all talked to Hawker as though he were a creature of romance. It made him laugh. "Flying is only a sense of balance and thinking quickly," he said, and he chose a height of two or three thousand feet in the air as the region of perfect stability and security—spoke of it as we might talk of a cosy club armchair.

A day or two later he gave an exhibition on a racecourse, and he took into the air in turns a couple of the prettiest girls in Sydney. Then he made us gasp by some amazing somersaults. "Looping the loop" was a new feat in those days. We hadn't previously seen it. Neither had he. We talked to him when he came down, and he said with the utmost simplicity, "I never tried that before, but it's easy enough."

He was just a brave honest boy butting his way into achievement because he thought he would like to try this new game. One could never think of him "going forth to war" like the ill-fated Immelman, blazoned and heralded by pompous Prussian publicity. The kind of big boy who makes a real man; in which type, men of British blood gladly believe that their nation is rich. Other nations too have their men of the same kind.

There was a degree of fuss round Harry Hawker during that visit which he paid to his own country, but he took no more notice of it than if he had still been riding his bicycle. He just kept on flying. We heard of him once or twice during the war, but did not hear a great deal. A boy joining the Air Force in England might write home to his parents in Australia. "I met Harry Hawker," and I think the cables named him now and then.

One likes to think that the immortal feat of flying from continent to continent has been performed by a chap of that kind. Such men are the thing.

CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "WESTVACA"

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before bills of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on June 10th at 10 o'clock.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after June 12th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1919.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. Y. s.s. SADO MARU (European Line) left Liverpool for this port via the Suez Canal on the 8th ult., and is expected here on the 16th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KITANO M. (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 17th ult., and is expected here on the 22nd June.

The T. K. K. s.s. KOREA M. sailed from San Francisco May 21st, and will arrive at Hongkong June 18th.

The N. Y. K. s.s. NIKKO M. (Australian Line) left Sydney for this port via Australian ports and Manila on the 30th ult., and is expected here on the 20th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOYO MARU No. 2 (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port via Singapore on the 29th May, and is expected here on the 18th June.

The s.s. PERSEA MARU arrived at Yokohama June 2nd and will sail June 5th as per schedule, being due at this Port June 13th.

The s.s. GAELIC PRINCE is expected here from New York about the middle of June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. YOKOHAMA MARU (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 3rd inst., and is expected here on the 12th inst.

The Admiral Line s.s. WEST MUNHAM arrived at Hongkong on June 3rd, and is due to arrive here via Manila on or about June 27th.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOKIWA M. (New York Line) left Kobe for this port via Nagasaki on the 4th inst., and is expected here on the 11th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. NIKKO M. (Australian Line) left Thursday Is. for this port via Zamboanga and Manila, on the 6th June and is expected here on the 18th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SHIMBU M. (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Singapore on the 7th June and is expected here on the 27th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. INABA M. (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 31st May, and is expected here on the 10th July.

TIDE TABLE.

From 9th June to 15th June.

Day	Time	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
Day	Time	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time
Mon.	9	5.15	1.15	5.15	1.15
Tues.	10	5.25	1.25	5.25	1.25
Wed.	11	5.35	1.35	5.35	1.35
Thurs.	12	5.45	1.45	5.45	1.45
Fri.	13	5.55	1.55	5.55	1.55
Sat.	14	6.05	2.05	6.05	2.05
Sun.	15	6.15	2.15	6.15	2.15

m morning, a afternoon.

CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE & STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"MISHIMA MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 16th June, 1919, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents

Hongkong, 9th June, 1919.

CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO

YOKOHAMA & SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"NANKING"

Having arrived from the above mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., and stored at Consignees' risk.

Goods not cleared by the 13th inst., 1919, at noon, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined on Friday, 13th inst. at 10 a.m.

All claims against the steamer must be presented within 3 weeks of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

O. H. RITTER,

Agent.

Prince's Building, Ground Floor.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG

and SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KWAISANG."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 11th inst., at NOON will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON

& CO. LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1919.

COLLISION SEQUEL.

NO REGULATION LIGHTS.

Before Captain Taylour, R.N., the owner of junk No. 7344 was charged with failure to carry regulation lights. Mr. Chau appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Hall defended.

Capt. Acock, of the s.s. Kwong-sai, said on the 23rd May at 11.30 p.m. he was making for Brother's Point. He saw a junk approaching. The junk was trying to cross his stern. He saw one white light on the junk on the starboard. The wind was south-east and the junk was going east.

Mr. Chau—How far was the junk from you when the junk was sighted?—Half a mile.

What kind of night was it?—It was clear.

Now tell me if it is a new thing to see one light?—Seventy-five per cent. of the junks carry one light.

Mr. Hall—Captain Acock, when you passed the junk what was the distance between the junk and the boat?—There was no distance, I ran into the boat. The junk was steering a straight course when I sighted it half-a-mile off.

Mr. Hall—When you were 200 yards from the junk what was the distance between you and the junk?—It must have been 200 yards.

You saw the foremast headlight and not the stern light?—No, the stern light.

Did you stop at all?—No.

The pilot on board the Wong-sai said he got to Brother's Point before 11.30 p.m. He remembered seeing the junk. He was half a mile from it.

Mr. Chau—If the junk had more than one light could you possibly have failed to see it?—I could easily have seen any other light if there was any. I was in the wheel room.

Capt. Taylour—Did you hear the Captain say that the junk did not have the regulation light?—Yes, the Captain said that.

Lau Choi, a cook on board the trading junk, said he remembered the 23rd May. He looked after the lamps on board the junk. That evening he put the oil in the lamps and gave them to the sailor to put them up. Witness was on duty from 7 p.m. till midnight. At the time of the collision the lights were still burning. One was at the first mast head and the other was at the stern—both on the top of the mast. The junk had three masts. One was at the aft mast and the other at the fore mast. Witness himself saw the aft mast light was burning.

Cross-examined, witness said if he was half-a-mile from another junk he could tell how many lights the junk was carrying.

A sailor on board the junk said that at the time of the collision both lights were burning distinctly. He was on the deck at the bow. The lights were given to be hoisted at 6 o'clock. When he saw the steamer approaching he looked to see whether the lights were burning.

The master of the junk said his vessel on that night carried the requisite number of lights—one on the foremast and one on the aft mast. They were burning at the time of the collision.

Mr. Hall said his client (the defendant) wrote a letter claiming damages immediately after the summons was taken out. Mr. Hall said he emphatically denied the allegations made by the prosecution. He thought that the witnesses for the defence made an honest statement.

Captain Taylour replied that he thought it improbable that the lights could burn at a stretch for six hours. He had never heard of such a thing before.

Mr. Hall—I ascertained and was told that the lights could burn for 12 hours without fresh oil being put in.

Captain Taylour—I've never heard that before; these hours are very long. It is highly probable that there was one light burning. I fine the defendant \$15.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

A committee which has been considering the problem of juvenile delinquency reports to the Glasgow Corporation in favour (among other things) of more and later birching, the age of liability to be extended to sixteen; and the hope is expressed that these "stern measures" will be effective. Only an expert can decide to which variety the humour belongs—the "pawky" or the "stern."

DAY BY DAY.

The report of the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald's sermon on "Christian Unity" is held over until to-morrow.

We are informed by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation that they have received a telegram from their London Office stating that the issue of National War Bonds was discontinued on 2nd June.

The Hongkong Tramway Company's receipts for the week ended June 7 were \$16,931, against \$12,604 for the same week last year, whilst the aggregate takings for the 23 weeks of the year are \$327,623, as against \$306,734 for the corresponding period last year.

Falling into a nullah and rolling down it from Barker Road to May Road on Sunday, a Chinese coolie, who was employed in the Hongkong Electric Company, received severe injuries to which he succumbed. His body has been removed to the Mortuary.

The American steamer, the s.s. Archer, which has been requisitioned by the American Government to carry Czechoslovak troops from Vladivostok to ports for the North Russian Front, has now completed her alterations as a troopship, which have been carried out in Taikoo Dock, and is moored in the Harbour.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada, appearing in Mr. R. O. Hutchison's Court this morning to prosecute a Chinese summoned for using false trade marks, found that the accused was not there to be prosecuted, he having absconded after the Police had seized upon the evidences of his guilt. Mr. d'Almada, therefore, had to request a remand to re-adjust his case.

A highway robbery is reported to have occurred at 7.30 last night. A Chinese living at 43, Stanley Village, whilst on his way from the village, was, at the Tiyam Tuk Reservoir, accosted by a Chinese who ordered him to divest himself of his valuables. As the victim seemed reluctant to part with them, the robber seized hold of him, emptied his pockets of a sum of \$5.60, and beat a hasty retreat.

It was reported a few days ago that a murder by stabbing was perpetrated on a medicine man by his assistant, in consequence of a quarrel caused by the fact that the assistant was enamoured with the other man's wife. Now, it has come to the knowledge of the Police that the woman upon whose evidence the whole issue of the case depends, has disappeared. The alleged murderer is now in the custody of the Police.

The s.s. Taksang, which arrived at this port from Haiphong a few days ago, brought with it 320 taels of opium, estimated to be worth \$3,250, which was the property of two Chinese passengers. This drug was discovered by the Water Police whose timely arrival prevented it from being smuggled into a launch which was alongside the ship. The two smugglers were to-day fined \$5,000 each or six months' hard labour by the Magistrate.

A "scrap" indulged in by two Chinese in Nathan Road, Kowloon, the other day, ended in both the belligerents being run in by the Police. One of them subsequently proved to be a banished man sent by the Police out of the Colony on May 8. He was to-day sent to prison for one year. The other man found that he was not wanted in Victoria Gaol, as he was a leper. It was stated that the best course to deal with him would be to send him to hospital, get him certified and then to send him away from the Colony.

Lieut. Col Eustace Clementi Smith, a son of the late R. Hon. Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, former governor of this Colony, passed through with his Regiment the 22nd Punjab to Hongkong the other day, says the *Singapore Free Press*. He had seen the bust of his father, subscribed for by admirers at home and to be sent out here, and the family thought it an excellent likeness and greatly admired it. Sir Cecil stood out among the Governors of this Colony as the perfect diplomat. He founded the Queen's Scholarship, of which there are so many Straits boys distinguished holders.

DAY BY DAY.

Two Chinese motor-car drivers were this morning fined \$10 each by Mr. R. E. Lindell for exceeding the speed limit in Kowloon. Another driver was fined \$35 for the same offence and for refusing to diminish his speed when summoned to do so by a Police Officer. In each case, the driver was going at the rate of 40 miles an hour.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

ALTERNATIVE TO ELECTRICITY.
Mr. George Constantinesco, a Rumanian by birth, but now a naturalised British subject, was honoured recently by a visit by Queen Mary and the Queen of Rumania to inspect the works at West Drayton where his inventions are being perfected. Their visit was accompanied by Princess Mary, Princess Marie, Princess Ileana, and Prince Nicolas, and others present were Sir Charles Cust, Sir Derek Keppel, Brigadier-General Groves (representing the Air Ministry), Brigadier-General Maitland (representing the Airships Department), Commander Turner (representing the Admiralty), Colonel the Master of Sempill (representing the Ministry of Munitions and the Air Ministry), Technical Department, and Colonel Arion, Rumanian Military Attache. The new Sonic Works at West Drayton are really a large research laboratory provided by the Government to enable Mr. Constantinesco to develop his various inventions. The secrecy which has surrounded the work which has been done must for the present be maintained, but there is much which is of great interest to be seen at the works, and the Royal party followed with the greatest attention the demonstration given of the possibilities of the various inventions and the results which have been obtained. One of the inventions of Mr. Constantinesco which the development of the Sonic system of transmission made possible was the C. C. synchronising gear which helped so largely to establish the supremacy of our Air Force, enabling men to fire up to 2,000 bullets a minute through a propeller having from 1,000 to 2,000 revolutions a minute. The Sonic system of transmission, though developed mainly in connection with the war, has, it is claimed, great possibilities for commercial purposes. There are experts who have described it as an alternative to electricity almost as revolutionary as was electricity when it was first brought forward for industrial use. Described briefly, the Sonic system is a substitution of the to-and-fro motion of actual particles of liquid for the to-and-fro motion of electric waves which occur in an electric conductor carrying alternating current. It is an alternative way of getting the same effects by the to-and-fro motion of a compression wave identical with the ordinary sound wave propagated by liquid. It has long been known that sound waves could be propagated by liquid, but this is said to be the first time that they have been made carriers of energy by enclosing them in a pipe.

RUINED RHEIMS.
From time to time conflicting reports have been published regarding the damage done to Rheims Cathedral, but an authoritative statement on the subject is now forthcoming. Nothing in the way of restoration has yet been begun, and the public are shown the church by a guardian, who tells them that it will take a generation to repair the damage. The western facade and portal are severely battered, the greater number of the pinnacles of the southern front have been shot away, the roof has several gaping holes in it, the high altar is a formless mass of debris, and the choir as such has ceased to exist.

PRINCE'S MODEL VILLAGE.
The Prince of Wales's interest in the housing question seems likely to have practical effect given to it. A commencement has already been made in the matter of improved accommodation on the Duchy of Cornwall estates, and it is probable that a further development will be made in the neighbourhood of the wolfram mine at Kite-hill, Cornwall. The latter scheme, which is not yet sufficiently advanced to be dealt with in detail, provides for a model village for the workpeople and their families, and is understood to have the cordial approval of the Prince. Electric lighting and modern improvements will be features of the model village.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks.	
H.K. & S. Banks	\$685
Marine Insurances.	
Cantons	\$437 1/2
North China	\$220
Unions	\$180 s. 185
Yangtze	\$242 1/2
Far Easterns	\$36

Fire Insurances.	
China Fires	\$141
H. K. Fires	\$326

Shipping.	
Douglas	\$90
Steamboats	\$22 1/2
Indos (Pref.)	\$3
Indos (Def.)	\$153 1/2
Shells	\$190
Ferries	\$33 1/2

Refineries.	
Sugars	\$159 1/2
Malabons	\$35 1/2

Mining.	
Kailans	50/-
Langkats	
Shanghai Loans	t. 30
Shai Explorations	
Raubas	2.40
Tronahs	45/6
Urals	b. ex. r. 53/-

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves	\$93
K. Docks	\$132
Shai Docks	\$135
N. Engineerings	\$24
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.	
Centrals	\$113
H.K. Hotels	\$99
L. Inves. t.	\$116
H. Phreys Est.	\$8
L. Bond	\$45
L. Reclamations	\$175
West Points	\$78

Cotton Mills.	
Ewos	t. 270
Kung Yiks	t. 32
Lau Kung Mows	n. t. 172 1/2
Oriental	n. t. 91
Shai Cottons	t. 183
K'loon Cottons	t. 12 1/2
Miscellaneous.	
Cements	\$7.75
China Borneos	\$12 1/2
Do. Light b. \$5.30 old b. 1.30 new	
China Providents	\$7.60
Dairy Farms	\$28 1/2
Electric H. K.	\$70
Electric Macao	\$33 1/2
Hongkong Ropes	\$31 1/2
Hk. Tramways	\$7 1/2
Do. new b. cts.	\$80
Steam Laundries	\$33 1/2
Steel Foundries	\$12
Water-boats	\$13
Watsons	\$5
Wm. Powells	\$11 1/2
Wisemans	\$30
Brit. Burmahs	\$30/-
Anglo-Egypt	120/-

Hongkong, June 10, 1919.

HOME FOOTBALL.

Matches played on April 26th resulted as follows:—

INTERNATIONAL.	
England	2 Scotland

VICTORY CUP.	
Heart of Mid.	0 St. Mirren

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.	
Hibernians	1 Queen's Park
Airdrieonians	2 Clydebank
Motherwell	3 Dumbarton

LONDON VICTORY CUP.	
Chelsea	3 Fulham

LANCASHIRE LEAGUE.	
Bolton Wand.	2 Rochdale
Burnley	5 Blackburn R.
Manchester City	4 Port Vale
Oldham Ath.	4 Bury
Preston N.E.	0 Blackpool
Stockport Co.	1 Liverpool
Stoke	4 Manchester U.

MIDLAND LEAGUE.	
Brentford	1 Huddersfield
Hull City	3 Grimsby Town
Leeds City	3 Bradford City
Leicester F.	2 Birmingham
Rotherham C.	0 Sheffield Un.
Shef. Wednes.	4 Barnsley

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.	
Rangers	33 25 3 5 82 16 55
Celtic	32 24 2 6 66 23 54
Morton	34 18 5 11 76 38 47
Partick	
Thistle	34 17 10 7 62 43 41
Ayr United	33 15 10 8 62 51 38
Motherwell	34 14 10 10 51 41 38
Queen's Park	34 15 14 5 59 57 35
Kilmarnock	34 14 13 7 61 59 35
Heart of Mid.	31 13 10 8 52 46 34
Clydebank	34 12 14 8 52 65 32
Third Lanark	34 11 14 9 60 62 31
St. Mirren	32 9 12 11 37 51 29
Airdrieonians	33 9 14 10 42 51 28
Hamilton	
Acad.	34 11 18 5 49 75 27
Dumbarton	33 7 18 8 32 66 23
Clyde	33 7 20 6 45 71 20
Falkirk	34 6 20 8 46 73 20
Hibernians	32 5 25 2 26 55 12

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. A. N. Mahavevala has dissolved partnership by mutual consent as from 1st May 1919. The undersigned are not responsible from any debts incurred by him.

P. D. GOTLA & CO.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on May 1, 1919.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1918	1919
City Reservoir	114.1	114.0
City Reservoir	114.1	114.0
City Reservoir	114.1	114.0
City Reservoir	114.1	114.0
City Reservoir	114.1	114.0
City Reservoir	114.1	114.0
City Reservoir	114.1	114.0
City Reservoir	114.1	114.0
City Reservoir	114.1	114.0
City Reservoir	114.1	114.0

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1918	1919
City Reservoir	114.1	114.0
City Reservoir	114.1	114.0
City Reservoir	114.1	114.0
City Reservoir	114.1	114.0
City Reservoir	114.1	114.0
City Reservoir	114.1	114.0
City Reservoir	114.1	114.0
City Reservoir	114.1	114.0
City Reservoir	114.1	114.0
City Reservoir	114.1	114.0

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the week of April 7 April.

	1918	1919
City Reservoir	114.1	114.0
City Reservoir	114.1	114.0
City Reservoir	114.1	114.0
City Reservoir	114.1	114.0
City Reservoir	114.1	114.0
City Reservoir	114.1	114.0
City Reservoir	114.1	114.0
City Reservoir	114.1	114.0
City Reservoir	114.1	114.0
City Reservoir	114.1	114.0

KOWLOON WATERWORKS LEVEL.

	1918	1919
City Reservoir	114.1	114.0
City Reservoir	114.1	114.0
City Reservoir	114.1	114.0
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STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1918	1919
City Reservoir	114.1	114.0
City Reservoir	114.1	114.0
City Reservoir	114.1	114.0
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CROWN COLONY M.P.'S.

SUGGESTION REGARDING HONGKONG.

In the course of his speech at the annual meeting of the Rubber Growers' Association Sir John Anderson, the retiring chairman, dealt with a very interesting variety of topics concerning the rubber plantation industry, says the *L. and C. Express*. There was likewise another point made by Sir John which is of wider interest. After referring to the courtesy extended by the Colonial Office, and the benefit of the exchange of views that took place on the points that the Association brought before it, Sir John went on the state that he could not get over the belief that the Colonial Office system was not as powerful and influential as it ought to be. He ventured to go further, and to suggest that the system under which important Crown Colonies have no other representative or voice in Parliament than that of the Colonial Secretary of State was out of date and will have to be altered. Crown Colonies are taxed for Imperial purposes, but they have no representatives in Parliament of their own free choice, and, until they have, the kingdom will never hear openly of what they would wish to say or suggest or ask for themselves.

It is long since France introduced into her Parliament independent representatives of her Colonies who can speak for these and interest public opinion in their needs and welfare. They had heard a vast amount recently of the doctrine of self determination, and he ventured to suggest to our rulers that at least a small commencement in this direction might, as regards our important Crown Colonies, be made by giving to each of these the right to elect a representative to the House of Commons. These Crown Colonies have done an important share in this war and, if only for this, surely it was time they had some mark of recognition. The suggestion is one that should not be left where it is. It would be fitting that such bodies as the Royal Colonial Institute, the China Association (for Hongkong), and the Straits Settlements Association might well take up on behalf of Far Eastern Crown Colonies. Other Colonial Associations dealing with Crown Colonies could also assist in advocating the reform.

NOTICES.

JUST LANDED, A SHIPMENT OF ESCOFFIER'S SAUCES



Sauce Robert for Meats & Poultry.

Sauce Diabie for Grilled Fish.

DERBY SAUCE, THE FINEST ENGLISH TABLE SAUCE FOR FISH, MEAT, POULTRY AND GAME.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.; FRENCH STORE; & LEADING STORES.

Wholesale Agents: FLOQUET & KNOTH.

So's Agents: THE CONNAUGHT MOTOR CAR COMPANY. Tel. No. 1913. 28, Des Vaux Rd. Central. G.P.O. Box 444.

A Car which has won for itself a world wide reputation for permanency of Service, Power, Design, Comfort, Workmanship & Economy.

A High Class Latest Modelled Car At a price within the reach of all.

A Consignment of Studebakers has just been landed. Inspection and Enquiries are cordially Solicited.

R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF ASIA"

WILL SAIL

THURSDAY, 12 JUNE

at 12 noon

from her buoy.

IMPORTANT

Visitors are specially requested to

leave the ship by 11 a.m.

C. P. O. S. LTD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED

The fight that is shortly take place between Sergeant Johnny Basham and the American, Augie Ratner, is being much talked about. Whilst I hope and believe that he is near the best of the welter weights in the country, I am certain that he will find Ratner a very awkward opponent. Ratner against Boy McCormick proves himself to be first class. Does his fighting in such a way that he makes it difficult for

I understand that, in future the conditions governing the Lonsdale belt will be so altered as to guarantee the N. S. C. getting a fuller return and greater consideration from members of the "profession" who are charlatans.

TO REPLACE COPPER COINS
Ninety million nickel coins pierced in the centre to distinguish them from silver, will shortly be put in circulation in France under the law of August 5, 1919, permitting the coinage of nickel money to take the place of copper.

Mr. S. T. Eastman	Mr. G. W. Allen
sen	
PALACE HOTEL.	
Corrected to 2045 May, 1918.	
Mr. J. A. Alexander	Mr. D. H. R. M.
Mr. M. Costello	Mr. N. C. P.
Mr. J. Crookdale	Mr. I. Poole
Mr. B. Davidson	Mr. Pulley
Mr. E. B. Deane	Mr. W. Robins
Mr. T. D. H. Davis	D. Roberts
Mr. V. W. Hipkin	Mr. H. J. Rose
Mr. T. W. Hawley	Mr. T. Simon
Mr. J. Jack	Mr. L. J. S.
Mr. G. Lemaire	Mr. Allan Stee
Mr. F. Morris	Mr. C. J. St.
Mr. E. Morgan	Mr. C. J. St.
Mr. E. Macpherson	Mr. C. J. St.

Book your seats **IMMEDIATELY.**

Dressmaking Departments

Branches at M. ylla, Hong-pore, Shanghai and

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE TREATY.

Paris, May 31 (delayed). Best informed Conference circles now do not anticipate that the Peace Treaty will be signed before 30th June.

Berlin, May 31 (delayed). Apparently anticipating trouble Herr Noske who has hitherto permitted demonstrations in protest against the peace terms, now proclaims that martial law will be more severely enforced. He has prohibited meetings indoors or outdoors, declaring that these have developed into an agitation endangering the State. The Government has addressed an appeal to eastern Germans to avoid action that might give the enemy pretext for invasion and says that if the counter-proposals are rejected the Government will take the decisions necessary for the life of the German nation.

According to the German Armistice Commission at Spa the Entente yesterday presented a fresh note regarding German troops in Lettland and Lithuania. It says the German forces in the Baltic Provinces must be withdrawn within a line to be marked for them. General Von der Goltz may remain in command provided he receives orders from Germany for the establishment of a Coalition Lettish Government. Arms must be restored to Lettish troops whose mobilisation must be unhampered. Complete freedom must be assured the new Lettish Government. Fifteen days were granted from June 1 for the acceptance of the terms.

Paris, June 1. Opinion in Paris prevails that the words of Mr. Lloyd George are true, he saying "If you do not sign the Peace Treaty at Versailles you will be made to sign at Berlin." But justice demands that such words should be backed by acts. Count Brockdorff Rantzau summoned the members of the German party leaving Versailles for Berlin and delivered a speech. He said: "Tell them in Berlin I will never sign the peace preliminaries unless they are greatly altered. Someone else may sign them but I will not."

Paris, June 2. The belief grows in Paris that no substantial concessions will be made to the Germans but there may be minor changes in details making the Treaty more workable and facilitating payment of indemnities. President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau are said to be in strict accord on the subject of not granting concessions to Germany.

GERMAN POLITICS.

Copenhagen, May 31 (delayed). The Munich Hofmann Ministry has resigned in order to enable the formation of a Ministry on a broader basis.

Cologne, May 31 (delayed). Two were killed and seven wounded in a demobilised soldiers' demonstration at Düsseldorf.

Paris, June 2. The Rhineland Republic was proclaimed under President Dordan, who has chosen Weisbaden as his capital and sent a message to the various Governments and the Peace Conference announcing the formation of a separatist movement in Germany. The coup has caused considerable agitation in Berlin where the Central Government has decided to summon the heads of the various States to a Conference.

THE EX-CROWN PRINCE.

Amsterdam, May 30. The German ex-Crown Prince returned to Wieringen after meeting the ex-Kaiserin at Amerfoort.

MAJOR HAWKER ON HIS FLIGHT.

London, May 25 (delayed). Presenting a cheque for five thousand sterling to Major Hawker and Commander Grieve at a "Daily Mail" luncheon at the Savoy Hotel General Seely said the King broke all red tape and reflected the mind of the people by conferring instantly the Flying Cross on the two gallant aviators. Major Hawker and Commander Grieve made brief and very modest speeches, deprecating exaggeration of their feat. Major Hawker said that had the easterly wind continued after the Americans started he would have decided to fly to the Azores. Happily the wind changed. He acknowledged warmly the abundant assistance of the British Admiralty and Air Ministry and ridiculed the idea of dotting ships all over the Atlantic which would have suggested a wrongful distrust of their aeroplanes. The Newfoundlanders seemed to shrink after the Americans started that the British would pack up and go home but that was not the British way. (Cheers). Commander Grieve said the experience of the flight had proved that navigation of the air even with clouds was no more difficult than navigating the sea.

THE POLICE TROUBLE.

London, June 1. A meeting of the City of London Police last evening resolved protesting against the action of the Executive of the Union in creating an unsatisfactory state of affairs among members with the sole purpose of causing a revolution in the country, and declaring the ballot to be improperly carried out. A Sergeant who presided, in an interview, said the majority of the men were determined to remain on duty at all costs.

The London Trades Council with which the Police Union is affiliated is backing the policeman but the triple alliance does not intend intervening. The ballot of police was 10 to 1 in favour of a strike but was carried out before the increased wages were announced. There have been many resignations from the Police Union. Mr. Macready in another order yesterday after describing further advantages in the shape of pensions and insurance now secured for the men says the previous order has been sanctioned by the Government.

THE EIGHT HOUR DAY.

Paris, June 2. Many French employers having not yet made the necessary arrangements in the application of the eight hour working day law, the workmen began a strike. House painters, the metal trade, automobile and rubber industries and the clothing trade are affected.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE.

New York, May 29 (delayed). It is announced that the International Mercantile Marine will probably be dissolved upon the shareholders approving of the sale of the British-owned ships and assets to a British Syndicate, the assets to be distributed among the shareholders.

EFFECT OF EGYPTIAN DISORDERS.

Cairo, May 25 (delayed). The disastrous consequences of the recent disturbances seem ever increasing. Besides the loss due to the escape of water from Assuan reservoir and damage to the railways, it now appears that owing to the inability of the veterinary inspectors to carry out their duties for ten months the provinces are faced with severe and widespread epidemics of rinderpest and other diseases in cattle.

SPEECH BY M. RIBOT.

Paris, June 1. M. Ribot delivered a speech in the Senate which will be placarded throughout France. He said the war had taught a lesson of energy and resolution. The hour of repose had passed and the time for sustained effort had come.

NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

Paris, June 1. The French Ministry for the Colonies opened at Third Foire Bordeaux is likely to be a great success, many foreign buyers being there.

SWITZERLAND'S POSITION.

Berlin, May 30 (delayed). The Federal Council, replying to the identical notes of the Allies of May 19th, asking Switzerland to prohibit trading with Germany in the event of the Allies being compelled to take new measures against Germany, says she is unable to give an undertaking which is incompatible with neutrality.

Paris, June 1. The Swiss Government has sent the French Ambassador a reply on the Allies asking whether Switzerland would occasionally undertake to prohibit exports and re-exports in transit from or through her territory to Germany. The Swiss Government says it would be incompatible with the policy of neutrality and is therefore unable to accede to the suggestion of the Entente.

FRANCE'S ALLIES.

Paris, June 2. The Italian Food Minister gave a dinner in Paris to the delegations to the Supreme Economic Council of the Peace Conference. The French Minister of Commerce delivered a speech referring to the proposed alliance of Anglo-Saxons with France, declaring the French nation could not dispense with the Latin alliance to watch over the Rhine and the Alps. This union was more than centuries old and is the natural outcome of similar national ideals.

FIUME DETERMINED.

Rome, June 1. The National Council at Fiume has cabled to the United States Senate requesting the American people to prevent "the greatest injustice in history." It outpoints that Fiume has proven she is an Italian town will defend itself against violation of its nationality to the very last.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

London, June 6. The Birthday Honours include: Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire: Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Hongkong, and Capt. E. J. Barrett, assistant Superintendent of Police, Shanghai.

THE PROPOSED LABOUR CONFERENCE.

London, June 1. M. Clemenceau rejects the idea of holding a Labour Conference at Versailles before the conclusion of peace because the consequent delay of peace negotiations is inimical to the interests of workers.

TROOP TRAIN DERAILED.

Charleroi, May 30 (delayed). A train on which demobilised British soldiers were travelling was derailed. Three carriages were overturned killing seven and seriously injuring twenty.

THE ATLANTIC FLIERS.

London, May 31 (delayed). His Majesty the King congratulated the American Ambassador on the arrival of the M. C. 4.

NOTICES.



FISK
NON-SKIDS

FOR PRICES
AND PARTICULARS

Apply to
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

TEL. 659 & 781.



NEW-STYLE CHAUFFEUR.

A WAR PRODUCT.

Mr. Douglas Newton writes to the *Daily Mail*:—My doctor has a new chauffeur. He is a good chauffeur, and drove a head-quarters car in France. His capacity is entered on his ticket as "fair," and when the Army says "fair" it says everything. "Fair" is the extreme limit in military commendation.

In his own defence the chauffeur admitted that he could drive anything anywhere. This was even less than the truth.

On the first day he drove the doctor at H.Q. speed, and seemed a little hurt when it was hinted that his employer was not in such a hurry as say staff officers had occasionally been.

"Only doing forty-five miles an hour," the chauffeur protested. "She can do more than that."

It was indicated that local authorities had yet to be educated to anything beyond 20 miles an hour. He slackened to a more or less civilian pace, though he did express surprise that the doctor had not attempted to "wangle" the local "Traffic" men.

It wasn't until a day or two later that he got into a block. It wasn't a very bad block, and as the doctor said thank goodness it was on a more or less country road. The new chauffeur negotiated the traffic jam as a stout H.Q. driver should.

He slipped in between and slid the car cunningly under the very noses of a pair of dray horses. He swung gaily on to his wrong side of the road for a hundred yards, went round a corner with wheels slithering and bumping in a shallow ditch, and was about to finish his bright little dash by running on to the pavement to get round a stationary country cart, when the doctor stopped him. Even when told that these things weren't done so far away from the front he seemed to think it due rather to eccentricity of the doctor than to the custom of the land.

There were of course, other little habits. One of them centred round a handy little jack. The doctor one day found himself the possessor of a very fine jack which he did not recall having bought.

It appeared that at a critical moment when the chauffeur was in crying need of just such a jack, he had found this one lying by the road-side. On cross-examination he also admitted that there might have been a car lying with it. Not exactly a broken-down car no, because probably the chauffeur had gone into a shop for something. But certainly there it was by the wayside, with nobody saying it was his. The wonder is that the new chauffeur did not "wangle" the car as well.

LIBBY'S
THE BRAND YOU CAN TRUST

LIBBY'S FOOD PRODUCTS
ARE GUARANTEED TO PLEASE.

INSTRUCT YOUR COOK
TO ASK FOR

LIBBY'S BRAND

IT COSTS NO MORE AND YOU
WILL GET

FIRST QUALITY

CANNED FOOD'S

CONNELL BROTHERS CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

統 辦 貨 品 THE WING ON CO., LTD. 永安有限公司
HONGKONG.
UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.
Most up-to-date and Cheapest House
in Hongkong.
Prompt attention given to Orders.

JUST ARRIVED.

PONGEE SILK SUITABLE FOR GENT'S AND LADIES' SUMMER SUITS, DRESSES, SHIRTS, BLOUSES AND UNDERWEAR. LACE AND EMBROIDERED LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS. SWATOW DRAWN WORKS, EMBROIDERIES ON SILK AND GRASS LINEN.

LACE COLLARS, AND OTHER ARTICLES, ETC.

FILET LACES OF NEW PATTERNS.

BEST QUALITIES, LATEST DESIGNS, MODERATE PRICES

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED

SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.

No. 14, DES VORUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

PHONE NO. 1867

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

GERMAN TRADE SECRET DISCOVERED.

The secret of another German key industry has now been discovered. It is in one of the lesser of manufacture, but all the same important in its sphere, being the manufacture of artificial mother of pearl, lustre and iridescent sheets, so largely used for the manufacture of fancy buttons, for dress trimmings, signs, fancy trade, etc. which material before the war came in considerable quantities from Germany. When the lack of supplies was felt, the Board of Trade (Commercial Intelligence Department) were applied to from many sources for the obtaining or reproducing of this material, and several manufacturers have endeavored to find out the secret. It has fallen to the lot of Mr. Dew, Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, of S. Laurence Pountney-hill, E.C., to be the successful investigator. It has taken him the whole of the period of the war to reconstruct step by step the process of manufacture, but after following many clues and suffering many disappointments he has at last discovered it.

FODDER FOR CATTLE.

In years when fodder is abundant, a considerable amount of even good fodder, such as jowar stalks or wheat chaff, has no value to cultivators. But in years of scarcity, anything that will even barely maintain the life of cattle, becomes invaluable. Spear grass from the Mallard tract, which would not even be smelt by the cattle of the tract where wheat is usually grown, has now become the chief source of fodder in that tract. Leaves and pods of many varieties of trees are being used as fodder by cultivators to save their cattle. The use of prickly pear is being demonstrated as fodder in places where it is available. In times of scarcity in fact, such as the present, many things have to be used which would normally not be thought of. And the only question at present is to find material that is available and will keep cattle alive and in health. Among the several kinds of fodders hitherto known in this part of India, in famine time, no mention seems to have been made of plantain stems, though its leaves, which are employed as dining plates, are sometimes given to cattle after their use. However for this purpose our experience this year has shown that plantain stems, their leaves, and even the roots, have been regularly fed to cattle in certain villages of Belgaum District as famine fodder without any injury to the health of the cattle. The way in which the feed is prepared from the stem, and the quantity given to work and other cattle, and its good or bad effects on the cattle fed, is indicated below for this information of such cultivators as may have plantain gardens of their own, or be able to get stems from other gardens. The stems of plantains, after the bunches are removed, are cut about six inches from the ground and are usually thrown in a pit being used for nothing. Instead of this they should be cut close to the ground, or dug out to a depth of about six inches below the ground. All dry leaves or the dry sheaths should be removed. The remaining green stem, with the sheaths and its core should be cut into small slices by a sharp sickle or a *koyata*. This is easily done by cutting the stem crosswise. The pieces thus cut, can immediately be fed to cattle without any addition of salt or mixtures of other foods to the slices. Buffaloes eat the slices very readily. Some cows and bullocks do not like them at first. Experiments conducted on Dharwar and Ukkar farms, in feeding plantain stems to farm bullocks for one month, prove that one meal during day time can safely be given to work cattle. The highest quantity given for each work bullock was up to twenty pounds per day. These bullocks received, in the evening, the usual quantity of kadbi (half the daily quantity) and the concentrated food, and the meal during the day time consisted entirely of plantain stems. The condition of the cattle was tested by actual weighings before and after the experiments of feeding on plantain stems. There was not the slightest loss in weight. It is a general belief among cultivators, that cattle fed on plantain stems may purge, and consequently lose condition. Actual experiments have proved that such is not the case. The dung of cattle fed up to 35 pounds of stems daily, was as hard as the dung of the cattle

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

1. The Custodian in China of Enemy Property hereby invites tenders by British Subjects for the purchase of the leasehold property situated in the BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMEEN, and known and registered at H.B.M. Consulate-General at Canton as LOTS, NUMBERS 22 and 39 which leasehold property is held subject to the Lessees' covenants and the conditions contained in two Crown Leases of the said Lots respectively, the first for 69 years terminating on the 2nd day of September 1960; and the second for 73 years terminating on the 3rd day of September, 1960.

2. The property, which was lately occupied by Reuter Brockelmann and Company, has an area of 35,290 square feet and is advantageously situated on South and Central Avenues. A Residence, Godowns and Servants' Quarters are built upon the site.

3. Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained by applying in Canton to H.B.M. Consulate-General, in Hongkong to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and in Shanghai to the Custodian direct.

4. Inspection of the property can be arranged by applying to H. B. M. Consul-General at Canton.

5. Tenders in writing which should be addressed to "The Custodian in China of Enemy Property, 20 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai," so as to reach him not later than the 7th day of July 1919, must be so framed as to remain open for acceptance on or before the 25th day of July, 1919.

6. The Custodian is not bound to accept the highest or any tender received.

ALLAN G. MOSSOP,
Custodian in China of Enemy Property.

20 Yuen Ming Yuen Road,
Shanghai, 3rd June, 1919.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand	3/6 1/4
30 d/s	3/6 1/2
60 d/s	3/6 1/2
4 m/s	3/7 1/2
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	151
T/T Japan	Nom.
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	82 1/4
co & New York	82 1/4
T/T Java	304 1/2
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	5 31
Demand, Paris	5 31 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	37 3/4
4 m/s. D/P	3/8
6 m/s. L/C	37 3/4
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	37 3/4
30 d/s. San Francisco co & New York	83 3/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	5 45 1/2
6 m/s. France	5 53 1/2
Demand, Germany	82 3/4
Demand, New York	82 3/4
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	170
Demand, Singapore	151
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.
On Bangkok	43 1/4
Sovereign	5 55 Nom.
Gold leaf per Tael	41 40
Bar Silver, per oz	5 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
h'kong 50 cts sub.	\$ 2 dis.
" 10 "	\$0.50 dis.
" 5 "	\$4 dis.
C. coins	3 1/2 dis.

fed on kadbi and chaff alone. Thus there is not the slightest risk in feeding plantain stems, to cattle in general and especially to buffaloes, cows, and young stock. The knowledge of these facts will be very useful in villages where there are plantain gardens, but the stems are now wasted. If all the stems are properly cut and fed to the cattle, it will be a great addition to the present stock of fodder which would help to save a large number of cattle in a critical time like the present.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, 11th the June, 1919,

commencing at 2.45 p.m. at No. 74 The Peak a Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

Also One Small Grand Piano by John Broadwood & Sons

And 1 B.S.A. Match Rifle with accessories

1 22-Bore Miniature Rifle by "Greener."

Catalogue will be issued. Terms: Cash on delivery.

On view from Tuesday, the 10th inst.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Wm. POWELL LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighteenth ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's offices on Tuesday the 17th of June 1919 at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of accounts to the 28th February 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 7th of June to the 17th June both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors

H. O. HOLT, Secretary.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1919.

WARNING.

Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd. are informed that a number of second hand boilers of a type similar to those manufactured by themselves but with cast-iron headers, are being imported into Japan and China.

Warning is therefore given to intending purchasers that all the headers of genuine safety Babcock & Wilcox Water Tube Boilers are constructed of the best wrought steel and that no boiler constructed with cast iron headers is a genuine safety Babcock & Wilcox Water Tube Boiler.

BABCOCK & WILCOX, LTD.

103 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1919.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted by the above pharmacy at 32, Queen's Road, Central will on 15th June next be transferred to A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd., the Hongkong Dispensary, who will take over the stocks, proprietary medicines and prescription books. Customers requiring prescriptions repeated will on and after the date aforesaid be able to get them dispensed at the Hongkong Dispensary.

F. W. STAPLETON, Manager.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1919.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON PAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to the open officials and Merchants in this Colony for 20 years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the "Home Examination," and is a possessor of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka. Those desirous of learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "The Hongkong Telegraph" Office or direct to No. 12 Wellington Street, first door and to Messrs. Ribeiro and Silva, Old Supreme Court, Groundfloor.

TEA DANCES

on (TUESDAY), June 10th and (THURSDAY), June 12th.

D. M. GOODALL, Manager.

PHONE 407.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS
A French Remedy for all Disorders of the Liver, Gall, Stomach, and Bowels.
It is a powerful purgative, and is especially adapted for the treatment of Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, and all the ailments which arise from a disordered state of the digestive organs.
It is a safe and reliable remedy, and is recommended by the highest medical authorities.
MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS

NOTICE.

G. R.

All persons, with the exception of those of Chinese race, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily—AT THE PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

G. R.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 16th day of June, 1919, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Kowloon, for the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Plot No.	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
Plot No. 100	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	\$100	\$1,000
Plot No. 101	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	\$100	\$1,000
Plot No. 102	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	\$100	\$1,000
Plot No. 103	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	\$100	\$1,000
Plot No. 104	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	\$100	\$1,000
Plot No. 105	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	\$100	\$1,000
Plot No. 106	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	\$100	\$1,000
Plot No. 107	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	\$100	\$1,000
Plot No. 108	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	\$100	\$1,000
Plot No. 109	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	\$100	\$1,000
Plot No. 110	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	\$100	\$1,000

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

NOTICE.—Chiu Lin Fong, who has for some time past been employed by us as our Comptroller, has now resigned from that position, and will henceforth possess no authority to act for us in any way. All persons (if any) who have claims against him or ourselves in respect of anything done by him as our Comptroller are requested to notify us of such claims before the 15th day of June next.

Dated this thirty-first day of May 1919.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1919.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON PAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to the open officials and Merchants in this Colony for 20 years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the "Home Examination," and is a possessor of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka. Those desirous of learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "The Hongkong Telegraph" Office or direct to No. 12 Wellington Street, first door and to Messrs. Ribeiro and Silva, Old Supreme Court, Groundfloor.

NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1914).

NOTICE.—Subscribers to the above Loan are hereby notified that redemption of the Bonds drawn on 15th May (second drawing) will begin on 30th June, 1919.

Payment in cash or its equivalent will be made at the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications or any of the branches of the above Banks and also at the Shanghai office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corporation.

Any Bond of which the following are the terminal numbers namely, 05, 12, 25, 32, 45, 48, 55, 64, 74, 89 and 94, is a drawn Bond.

F. A. AGLEN, Inspector General of Customs.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

Specially authorized in China by Presidential Mandate of 22nd November, 1917.

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital \$12,375,000.00
Reserve Funds \$3,197,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES & SUB-BRANCHES:

(Peking): Haikow, Tientsin, (North): Miyun, Chihai, Pashien, Niulansan, Ssuankhua, (Chihli): Tientsin, Paotow, Lutai, Tsinhai, Sangfang, Shuntai, Tangshan, Taming, Chohaihsien Weinsien, (Manchuria): Changchun, Moukden, Kirin, Taitaihar, Newchang, Liaoyuanchow, Haho, Hainmingsu, Taonanfu, Harbin, Daluy, Antung, Tiching, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Hulan, Suifu, Hailun, Ninguta, Kungchuling Liayang Fuyu, Yenching Kaipingien (Hopeh): Hankow, Shasi, Ichang, (Hunan): Changsha, (Kiangsu): Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Wush, Haichowfu, Tungchow, (South): Tientsin, (Shantung): Tientsin, Tsingtao, Chefoo, Tenghsien, Lintsinhsien, (Shensi): Taiyuanfu, Yunhsien, Sinkianghsien, Taitungfu, (Honan): Kaifung, Chowkiakow, Hsuehsien, (Kwangtung): Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kungchow, Fuchien: Foochow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Santuao, (Chekiang): Hangchow, Shaoxing, Huchowfu, Kashing, Weichow, Ningpo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen, (Kiangsi): Nanchang, Kiuksien, Kanchowfu, Chintehchen, Chian, (Anhui): Wuhu, Anking, Panglow, Luohowfu, Taitung, Tungki, Luan, (Szechuen): Kweichow, Kweichowfu, (Shansi): Sianfu, Hangchungfu, (Suiyuan): Kweichow, Paochow, (Tashar): Kalgan Fengchen, (Urga): Urga, Haktaiho.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking Business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for home exchange.

TSUYEE PEI, Manager.

RAMSAY & CO.

WE HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF TYPEWRITERS ALWAYS IN STOCK AND SOLICIT YOUR KIND INSPECTION.

WE SPECIALISE IN TYPEWRITER REPAIRS WHICH ARE EXECUTED BY EXPERT MECHANICS.

WE ARE IN THE BEST POSITION TO SUPPLY ALL TYPEWRITER REQUISITES. SEND US YOUR ORDERS FOR RIBBONS CARBON PAPER, ETC.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

100 a.m. to 100 a.m.	Every 15 min.
11.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	15 min.
12.00 p.m. to 12.00 p.m.	15 min.
1.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.	15 min.
2.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	15 min.
3.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	15 min.
4.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	15 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. 9.20 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. to 11.40 p.m. every 30 minutes to 11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY EXTRA CARS.

12.00 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 10.15 a.m.	15 min.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon	15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	15 min.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	15 min.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	15 min.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	15 min.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	15 min.

NIGHT CARS.

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS.

By arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexander Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON

CARPET CLEANING

THE DIAMOND DYEING

AND

DRY CLEANING CO.

Agent.

CASSUM AHMED

General Draper

32 & 34 Wellington Street

Branch 28 Nathan Road

Kowloon

TEL 1482.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and

General Banking Business

Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED

DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,

Chief Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

(FRENCH BANK)

Head Office: 15 bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.

Capital France 48,000,000.

Reserves 10,000,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok Hongkong Saigon
Batavia Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Hongkong Singapore
Djibouti Peking Tientsin
Haiphong Peking Yunnan
Hankow Peking Yunnan
Hanoi Peking Yunnan

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Compagnie Nationale d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Credit Industriel et Commercial, Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England Ltd., Commercial Union Bank of Canada, Paris, Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co., Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

A SIRE

Acting Manager.

Hongkong, October 21st, 1918.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

(FRENCH BANK).

Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 75,000,000

Paid up 37,500,000

(1/3 of the Capital is Fr. 25,000,000, subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Renault

General Manager: A. J. Penot

HEAD OFFICE

14, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES

Shanghai, Tientsin, Haiphong, Yunnanfu, Hankow, Canton, Peking, Fochow.

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour l'

NOTICES

Embassy

Virginia Cigarettes

Finest Quality



This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

Do You Suffer from any SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE

such as Eczema, Scrofula, Bad Leg, Abscesses, Ulcers, Blandular Swellings, Boils, Pimples, Sores of any kind, Piles, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Gout, etc. If you don't waste your time and money on useless ointments and many ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want, and what you must have to be permanently cured, is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly break down, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

THE TRUE VALUE OF Clarke's Blood Mixture is revealed by a most remarkable collection of unopposed testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after having tried up as numerous—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take and guaranteed harmless to the most delicate constitution of either sex. Of all chemists and druggists.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

WILL CURE YOU PERMANENTLY.

WEATHER REPORT

June 10d. 10h. 30m. Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports &c.—Typhoon in Lat. 14° N. Long. 124° E. moving N.W. at 4 to 8 m.p.h.

June 10d. 12h. 12m.—No returns from Japan, Vladivostok, Wailaw, and the majority of stations in the Philippines. Pressure has decreased considerably at Manila and slightly to moderately elsewhere. A depression covers Luzon, and the typhoon appears to be situated about 150 miles to the east of Manila, moving slowly to the westward.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. 10-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st 18.35 inches against an average of 23.41 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

Station	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock	S.E. or variable winds, moderate; fair.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between H.K. and Lamochai	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. June 10, a.m.

China Coast Meteorological Register.						
June 10, a.m.						
Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds. D'lon. Force.	Weather.